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# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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## AMERICANS DELUGE GERMAN LINES NEAR CHATEAU THIERRY WITH GAS SHELLS Referendum Petitions on U. R. Franchise Bill Stolen

### SAFE FORCED OPEN AND LOOTED OF LISTS OF NAMES

Petitions Containing 11,826  
Signatures and Calling for  
Election Were to Have  
Been Filed With City  
Today.

EXTENSION IN TIME  
WILL BE REQUESTED

Officials Not Expected to  
Grant Demand—Only Ap-  
peal Will Be to Aldermen  
to Repeal Ordinance.

After the discovery this morning that a steel-doored vault in the headquarters of the Citizens' Union had been forced open with an electric drill, it was announced by officers of the Citizens' Referendum League, 810 Chestnut street, that referendum petitions containing 11,826 names asking that the United Railways settlement bill be submitted to a vote of the people had been stolen from the safe.

Next Monday was the last day for filing these petitions, but the referendum league had intended to file them today. Without an extension of time no referendum election can be held.

Nils Grant, president of the league, told a Post-Dispatch reporter he had arranged with the Mayor the City Council and Election Commissioners for a conference today in which he would ask for 30-day extension of the filing time.

Grant said he did not expect that this extension would be granted because of the city's sponsorship of the settlement bill. In event of a refusal, he said, the next step would be to try to induce the Board of Aldermen to repeal the bill.

Janitor Makes Discovery.  
Discovery that the vault door had been opened was made by Green Pope, a negro janitor, when he opened the office. When policemen arrived they found an electric drill, of the type known as a "breast drill" lying on the floor near the vault. It was connected by wire with an electric light socket.

Two holes had been drilled in the 3/4-inch steel door and the lock tumblers had been forced back, or broken, so that the door could be swung open.

Philip Miller, assistant secretary of the Citizens' Union, said nothing was touched except the United Railways bill petitions. Books and records of the union were kept in the vault. Money was kept in a smaller safe in the office. This was not touched.

Two weeks ago officers of the Citizens' Referendum League reported that they had found a ditaphone concealed behind a steam pipe in the league's office. Last Wednesday they reported finding a home-made ladder leaning against a second-story window of the office.

### U. S. Aviator Said to Have Downed 5 Planes in One Day

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, June 15.—Sergeant David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., is reported to have downed five Germans on June 10. Three of Putnam's aerial victories now are official and the other two are under investigation. This new record, if the five victories are officially accredited, makes Putnam's total 13, supplanting Lieut. Frank Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., as the American ace of aces.

The feat accredited to Sergt. Putnam is the most notable performance by an American aviator, and has probably been eclipsed only once during the war. The only other aviator getting a larger bag of enemy airplanes in a single day is Lieut. Fonck, a French ace, who, on May 9, brought down six German machines.

### LORD DUNMORE TO SPEAK AT THE HIGHLANDS TODAY

Address Will Be Principal Feature of Patriotic Carnival for Benefit of War Relief Organizations.  
Lord Dunmore of England, who was one of the speakers at a mass meeting last night at the Odeon, was on the program for the principal address this afternoon at the patriotic carnival at Forest Park Highlands Chapter, D. A. R., and June Confederate Dames Chapter, U. D. C.

The speaking was scheduled to begin at 4 o'clock and to be followed by a card party in the big pavilion.

Next Monday was the last day for filing these petitions, but the referendum league had intended to file them today. Without an extension of time no referendum election can be held.

Man Formally Accused Said to Have Been Important Employee of British Munitions Ministry.  
By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, June 15.—Charles Alfred Vernon, who is said to have been employed in an important capacity in the Ministry of Munitions, was charged in Bow Street Police Court today with conspiring with Sir Joseph Jones, former Lord Mayor of Sheffield, who was recently arrested on the charge of having communicated information useful to the enemy.

### PARADE U. S. PRISONERS

Attempt Made to Impress German People, Geneva Dispatch Says.  
GENEVA, June 15.—American and British prisoners, together with French colonial troops, recently captured by the Germans, are being paraded through the streets of the Rhine towns to impress the population, according to advices from Strasbourg received in Basel.

It's a little harder to get help just now, but Post-Dispatch Wants are bringing applicants.

### IN TOMORROW'S Sunday Post-Dispatch

The Trouble With Ireland and How to Get Her Back Into the War—  
By T. P. O'CONNOR

A statement of a complex case so clearly made that every reader can understand why the little island, which started out enthusiastically for the war, suddenly quit. The first of two very interesting articles that will appear exclusively in this newspaper.

### Personal Characteristics of the President—

A study of the greatest figure in the world today as he is seen by those who come in daily contact with him. His whims, his fancies and his personal appearance all thoroughly analyzed so vividly that one can almost imagine one's self in his presence.

### Spiritualism Growing With the War—

Says DR. CONAN DOYLE  
An interesting review of the newest book from the pen of the creator of Sherlock Holmes in which he not only tells why he was converted to Spiritualism but why he believes the war is going to make a vast number of converts to his faith.

Order Your Copy Today

### "SQUARE DEAL" IS RULE AT BARRACKS SPORTING EVENTS

Soldier Onlookers at Volunteer Entertainments Are Intolerant of Anything They Regard as "Yellow."

PRaise FOR EFFORT  
MORE THAN ABILITY

Post-Dispatch Man Who Attends Y. M. C. A. Performance Tells of Spirit Displayed.

The American spirit of "Give the guy a square deal," or "I'll take one day's chance," rules at the sporting events at Jefferson Barracks, where thousands of enlisted and drafted men, constantly passing through from civilian to military life, take time to play.

Such an entertainment, consisting of a number of one and two-round fistic bouts and a professional match, was witnessed Thursday night by a Post-Dispatch reporter. It was arranged by Fred Fowler, musical director for the barracks Y. M. C. A.

Between 3000 and 4000 soldiers sat on the grass in the natural amphitheater near the "Y" Building and cheered the volunteer pugilists with an enthusiasm that was in inverse ratio to their ability. In other words, the more amateurish and awkward the performer was, the louder was he cheered.

Crowd Hoots a "Rookie."  
One "rookie" spectator, more particular than the rest, got a chair which he placed near the ringside. Those on the grass behind, with their view cut off, immediately started a loud chorus of: "Down in front!"

Hisses, cat calls and "boos" failed to disturb the elevated one. The chorus spread to the whole audience, until the noise was deafening. Finally a large tuft of grass, with considerable soil clinging to the roots, struck the target squarely in the back of the neck.

The "rookie" scrambled from the chair, through the crowd, and struck the thrower, who was seated on the ground, in the face before he was pulled away. Almost immediately the boxer appeared in the ring, with the boxing gloves, and called for two volunteers.

The man who had thrown the clod was in the ring like a flash. "I want to put on the gloves with the guy that busted me when I was down," he shouted. A great cheer came from the audience, but the challenged youth sat still.

"Yellow! Oh, you yellow!" came from 3000 throats, but the object didn't move. Finally two soldiers

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

### THE WRIGHT AND ARCADE BUILDINGS ARE TO BE JOINED

Ownership of Two Combined by Purchase by Holding Company of Former Building.

The 18-story Wright building at the northwest corner of Eighth and Pine streets has been purchased by the Jane Holding Corporation, owners of the Arcade building, now under construction at the southwest corner of Eighth and Olive streets, and will be joined to the new building. The price is understood to have been in the neighborhood of \$355,000.

The Arcade building will be 16 stories high. In addition to occupying the southwest corner of Eighth and Olive streets it will run south to Pine street on the west side of the Wright building. When the two structures are united they will occupy in excess of one-half the entire block.

The lower seven floors and the basement and subbasement of the Arcade building, together with the basement and first floor of the Wright building will be used for shop and retail business purposes. The other floors of both buildings will be used for offices. An arcade the height of two stories will connect the Olive and Pine street entrances.

THE WRIGHT AND ARCADE BUILDINGS ARE TO BE JOINED

### THREE ST. LOUISANS ON TODAY'S CASUALTY LIST

Alois A. Parg Died of Wounds and Bertie W. Randall and John G. Dierkes Are Severely Wounded.  
The names of three St. Louisans appear in today's casualty list from France. Alois A. Parg of 902 Rutger street died of wounds, Corp. John G. Dierkes, 2340 Menard street, and Bertie W. Randall of 1017 North Eighteenth street were severely wounded.

Parg is the son of Alois Parg, a foundry worker, who is a native of Germany. His mother died two years ago. He is 20 years old. He enlisted two years ago and went to France with the Eighteenth Infantry, after serving on the Mexican border.

Corp. Dierkes is the son of Theodore and Anna Dierkes. He enlisted two years ago and served on the Mexican border before going to France. The house at the address given as that of Randall is vacant and he was not known in the neighborhood.

Two officers from Missouri are named in the marine corps casualty list. Capt. Donald Duncan of St. Joseph was killed and Lieut. James McBride of Lexington, Mo., was severely wounded.

### TOILET ARTICLES FOR TROOPS

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, June 15.—Furnishing of safety razors, soap, hair brushes, combs, towels and tooth brushes to enlisted men in the American expeditionary forces in France has been put into effect, the War Department announced today. Gen. Pershing asked the supplying of toilet articles on the ground that personal cleanliness increased the morale of his men.

### FAIR WEATHER TOMORROW; LITTLE TEMPERATURE CHANGE

THE TEMPERATURE.  
1 a. m. 70° 7 a. m. 75°  
3 a. m. 72° 9 a. m. 78°  
Yesterday: High, 89 at 5:30 p. m.; low, 69 at 3:45 a. m.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair tonight and tomorrow; no change in temperature.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Weather predictions for the week, beginning Monday, issued by the Weather Bureau today, are: For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, generally fair, warmer in north portion Tuesday.

Stage of the river at 7 a. m.: 20.2 feet, a fall of .2 of a foot.

Free Band Concert Tonight.  
Fletcher's band at Carondelet Park, 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

### AMERICAN AIRMEN IN RAID PERFORM LIKE VETERANS

Five Machines Drop Explosives on Railway Buildings Near Briey, to the North-east of Verdun.

PASS THROUGH TWO  
HOT BOMBARDMENTS

Attacked by Large Number of Albatross Craft but Escape—Two Similar Expeditions Made Since.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 15.—A second raid of American bombing planes was made late this afternoon behind the German lines. All returned safely, notwithstanding anti-aircraft fire, and after repulsing the attacks of two German airplanes. Five American machines launched 79 bombs weighing two kilos (about 4 1/2 pounds each), on the railway station and adjoining buildings at Conflans.

The first American bombing squadron to operate behind the German front successfully raided the Domgoy-Baroncourt railway at a point northwest of Briey late Wednesday, dropping many bombs. It is believed that several direct hits were made by the five planes participating.

Attacked on Way Home.  
A large number of German Albatross machines attacked the bombers after they had performed their mission and were returning home. Three of the Albatrosses attempted to cut off two of the American bombers, but themselves were attacked by other American planes. The fight continued until the machines reached the battle line, when the Germans retired.

All the American aviators returned safely, though they had been heavily shelled by anti-aircraft batteries. Baron Court is about 46 miles northwest of Verdun. It is possible that Domgoy is a mutilated spelling of Domremy, a village on the railroad near Baroncourt.

In this first raid the Americans performed like veterans. Some of the observers had been on similar flying missions with French or British pilots and they knew exactly how to gauge accurately the fall of the bombs.

When they started for Germany the bombing planes were given quite an ovation. Several French and British aviators and officers and a large number of American fliers cheered them from the flying field.

The German anti-aircraft batteries gave them a hot reception when they crossed the front, but this shelling was extremely tame compared to what they underwent as they approached their destination. Two of the American planes leading the squadron became the particular targets of the anti-aircraft guns. They were twisted and dived under a heavy shrapnel fire until they arrived over their objective, a railway junction and the surrounding buildings three miles below.

Commander in First Plane.  
The commanding officer of the unit was in the leading plane as observer, and it sped over the objective first, the commander releasing his bombs. At the same time he signalled to the other machines, which followed in a nearly straight line.

Bursting bombs laid a circle of smoke about the railway junction. With smoke obscuring the buildings, the bombers turned southward to the American lines.

German attacking planes met the Americans two miles away and attempted to pick off those planes which were trailing, but the lively fire of the other machines forced the enemy to give up the attempt. Arriving at the starting point, the aviators were showered with congratulations.

American aviators on the Toul front probably drove down another enemy machine behind the German lines yesterday in addition to the two machines brought down which have now been confirmed officially as victories. Except for the usual artillery fire the American sectors have been quiet today.

### NEW HONOR FOR THE PRESIDENT

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, June 15.—President Wilson, former Premier Salandra of Italy and Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, were unanimously elected today to the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

### U. S. NOW HAS 800,000 MEN IN FRANCE, SAYS CHIEF OF STAFF MARCH

Troops Are Reaching Point of Being Sufficient to Counterbalance the Losses of Allies, He Announces.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—American troops sent to France now number more than 800,000, Gen. March, Chief of Staff, announced today.

The number of troops now being transported, Gen. March said, is limited only by the capacity of the ships available to carry them. "And we will continue to ship them along this line," he added.

The 800,000 figure includes all branches of the service necessary to make up a complete army, both combatant and noncombatant units, Gen. March said. All War Department figures regarding troops sent across will be given out on this basis.

Gen. March said that the four German drives so far made were "all part of a common scheme of offense." Up to this time, he added, the extension of the allied front from Rheims to the sea had reached 60 miles. To hold that added line, he said, additional troops were necessary and the importance of getting American troops over quickly became paramount.

Objective of the Germans.  
Gen. March said that "the obvious objective of the German advance is, first, the channel ports, the capture of which would make it necessary for England, in shipping troops, to go farther up the sea, slowing up and making transportation more dangerous; and, second, Paris, which is of great strategic importance as well as of importance to the people of France."

The Chief of Staff viewed the present offensive more as an endeavor to straighten out the German line, rather than an advance with a definite object "like Paris." The salient between the Oise and the Aisne offensive he described as a "re-entrant angle."

The most desirable thing the Germans could have now, Gen. March added, "would be a straightening out of that line. Our last information is that they are still attacking that line west of Soissons."

Gen. March's disclosures were made in his first weekly conference with newspaper correspondents. Earlier in the day he told members of the Senate Military Committee at their weekly conference with War Department officials that the situation of the front was as follows:

Among other things disclosed was the fact that Major-General Hunter L. Liggett has been selected to become corps commander when the American force reaches the front. He is to command the first American Field Army when it is organized. That Gen. Liggett would be chosen was generally understood at the War Department, but there has been no announcement on the subject. He commands the forces in the field now, not including troops brigaded with the British and French.

Members of the House Military Committee, in their weekly War Department conference yesterday, were told that the stream of Americans steadily moving to the front had resulted in noticeable stiffening of the whole allied line.

Two Patrolmen Guilty of Theft of Freight  
Robert Wetzel and Joseph Fleck, convicted in Federal Court—Sentence Deferred Until Monday.  
By the Associated Press.  
Two suspended patrolmen of the North Market Street Police District were found guilty today by a jury in United States District Court before Judge Triebel of stealing \$1500 worth of whisky from a taxicab car April 24 in the Terminal railroad yard, in North St. Louis. Sentence was deferred until Monday. Judge Triebel fixed their bonds at \$10,000.

The jury was out one hour and one-half hours and returned a verdict against the men on two counts—theft of the whisky and knowingly having stolen property in their possession. The maximum penalty is 10 years' imprisonment on each count.

Wetzel and Fleck were assisted by four other men, John Vaughn and Charles Murphy, who are also under indictment, and two railroad men named Murray and Dodd. Vaughn, a teamster, and Murphy were the chief witnesses for the Government.

The testified that on the night of April 24 they met Wetzel and Fleck with the two railroad men and drove them to the railroad yards in Vaughn's wagon, where a freight car was entered and a lot of whisky stolen. It was taken first to a shed in an alley near Ninth street and St. Louis avenue and then to the saloon of Joseph Heibel, Second and Dock streets, where it was recovered April 25.

Wetzel and Fleck denied the charge and tried to prove an alibi by relatives and several patrolmen.

### PROFESSOR OF GERMAN NO MORE

Dr. Otto Heller Publishes Book as Authority on Literature.  
"Professor of Modern Literature" is the new title of Dr. Otto Heller of the Washington University faculty. The title of professor of the German language and literature, which Dr. Heller formerly held, has been discontinued. The new title appears in a book, "Prophecy of Discontent," written by Dr. Heller, which has just been published by a New York firm.

Fined \$1000 for Food Hoarding  
By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, June 15.—Dr. Francis S. Nash, a medical director in the navy, was fined \$1000 today in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, after entering a plea of not guilty to a charge of unlawfully hoarding foodstuffs. An identical charge against his wife, Caroline S. Nash, was dismissed.

### U. S. AIRMEN DOWN 2 MORE AIRPLANES

Our Batteries on the Marne Front Bombard the Enemy in Retaliation for His Heavy Gas Attack on the American Lines.

BIG GUNS ROAR  
ALONG FRENCH FRONT

Lively Artillery Exchange; French Take Some Prisoners; English and Scotch Success in Flanders.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 15.—American batteries last night buried thousands of gas shells into the German line along the Marne front, northwest of Chateau Thierry. The bombardment was in retaliation for a heavy gas attack by the Germans.

There was patrol activity along the American fronts in the Marne region and in Picardy, and some artillery fire occurred in addition to the gas bombardment. There was no infantry action.

The situation, however, is tense along the entire line.

By the Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, June 15.—In addition to last night's communique, Gen. Pershing officially reported today the downing of two enemy machines yesterday by American aviators. Aside from heavy shelling by both sides, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, the dispatch said, there was nothing else to report.

The communique follows: "Section A—Northwest of Chateau Thierry, the day was marked by heavy shelling, executed by the batteries at both sides and including the use of gas. There is nothing to report from the other points occupied by our troops."

"Yesterday, our aviators shot down two hostile machines. "Section B—In the Woivreux on the night of June 11, to June 12, a German patrol captured an American sentry at a listening post. The sentry had two grenades from one of which he managed to remove the cap while he was being taken away. By striking this grenade against the other then dropping them and making a sudden dash he succeeded in escaping."

LIVELY ARTILLERY  
DUELS FOLLOW  
CHECK ON ENEMY

Guns Active From the Oise to Montdidier, Also South of Aisne and West of Rheims.  
By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, June 15.—The artillery on both sides was active last night on the front between Montdidier and the River Oise. The War Office announced.

The gun fire was also rather marked in the region south of the Aisne and west of Rheims in the Champlait-Bigny sector. No infantry actions occurred.

"During the night there was great activity between the opposing artillery between Montdidier and the Oise, south of the Aisne and also west of Rheims in the region of Champlait and Bigny."

"French patrols operating in the Champagne sector captured prisoners. "The night was calm on the other portions of the front."

British and Scotch Battalions in Local Success.  
By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, June 15.—A successful local operation was carried out last night by English and Scotch battalions north of Bethune on the Flanders front and over 40 prisoners were taken, according to the statement issued by the War Office today.

The statement says: "A successful local operation was carried out last night by English and Scotch troops north of Bethune. More than 40 prisoners were taken. A few prisoners and three



machine guns were captured by us during the night as the result of the successful raids in the Villers-Bretonneux sector.

"A raid attempted by the enemy upon one of our posts in Aveluy Wood was repulsed. Local fighting took place during the night about certain of our posts east of Nieppe Forest."

### BERLIN OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM HER FORCES AT FRONT

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, via London, June 15.—"There is nothing new to report from any of the fronts," says the War Office communication last night. An earlier announcement said: "Southwest of the front the French launched violent attacks against our lines between Voormezele and Vierstraet. They were repulsed with great slaughter and 150 prisoners remained in our hands."

"There have been successful re-entrenching engagements in the Kemmel sector. On the remainder of the front the fighting activity revived only intermittently. The increased artillery activity has been kept up on the battlefront southwest of Noyon. In the neighborhood of Courcelles and Mery, as well as in the Metz region immediately west of the Oise the enemy renewed his counter-attacks but was repulsed with heavy losses."

"On both sides of the road between Soissons and Villers Cotterets we penetrated into the forest of Villers Cotterets. "Since May 27 the army of Gen. von Boehm has captured more than 730 guns. This increased the number of guns brought in by the army group of the German Crown Prince, since May 27, to 1050. Twenty-eight enemy air planes were shot down yesterday. The I do not know of the enemy's air forces on the German front for the month of May amount to 23 captive balloons and 43 air planes. Of the airplanes, 223 fell behind our lines and the rest on the other side of the enemy's positions. We have lost in air fighting 180 air planes and 28 captive balloons."

### British Drop Nine Tons of Bombs on Zebrugges and Nearby Points.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, June 15.—The report issued by the War Office last night dealing with air operations reads: "On Thursday night clouds and poor visibility impeded work in the air but our machines took advantage of spells of clearer weather to make observations for artillery fire and to carry out numerous patrols and reconnaissance flights. A number of bombs were dropped by us on the Zebrugges mole, on the Armentieres and Comines stations and on targets in the French battle area."

"Ten hostile airplanes were destroyed during the day and two were driven down out of control. In addition a German balloon was brought down in flames. We lost five machines. A heavy mist prevented flying during the night."

Wedding and Graduation Gifts. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, credit, Letts Bros. & Co., 24 N. 8th St., adv.

### SAFE FORCED OPEN AND LOOTED OF LIST OF NAMES

Continued From Page One.

The league had 14,498 signatures. These, added to the 5746 already on file, would have made a total of 20,244. Only 20,080 would have been required to insure a special election.

Only 2672 Names Saved. The league had only 2672 signatures remaining after the robbery, he said. These also would have been in the vault, but for the fact that Louis H. Proske, a member of the league, had taken them home with him last night, expecting to obtain additional signatures in his neighborhood, Grant said.

The 2672 signatures remaining, added to the 5746 now on file, would make a total of only 8418. This would be approximately 3000 short of the necessary 11,700 names which would make up the percentage necessary for submitting the question at the next general election.

William M. Brandt, chairman of the petitions committee of the League reported the theft to the Board of Election Commissioners today. He said 400 petition blanks were still in circulation and that the League might have many additional signatures to file Monday. Chairman Arnold of the Board of Election Commissioners told Brandt the League might file signatures up to midnight Monday.

The League notified all of its petition circulators to appear at headquarters this afternoon to receive new petition blanks in the persons who signed the petitions after May 9 will be asked to sign again. To facilitate this stations where the petitions may be signed will be opened at 12 North Fourth street; 1470 Laurel avenue, The Liberty Bank, Broadway and Pine street; 940 Chouteau avenue, 3631 Salena street and 624 Chestnut street.

### Every Day This Week

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the POST-DISPATCH either exceeded all other St. Louis newspapers—combined or 3 out of 4 of the other papers added together in volume of store-news carried.

The count for Friday: POST-DISPATCH alone ..... 64 Cols. 3 out of 4 of the others combined ..... 53 Cols. POST-DISPATCH excess over all 3 others added 11 Cols.

WHY! The overwhelming pulling-power of "ST. LOUIS' ONE BIG NEWSPAPER"

## Admiral Weymss Says U-Boat Was Sent Over to Frighten Americans

### British Sea Lord Declares Germans Hoped to Decentralize Allied Naval Efforts Against Submarines in "the Narrow Seas."

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 15.—German submarine activity off the Atlantic coast of the United States should not be taken very seriously, as the Germans probably will not attempt a blockade of the American shores, in the opinion of Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Weymss, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty. The admiral believes there is only one submarine operating off the American coast, and that the purpose of its trip across the Atlantic was to frighten the Americans.

The appearance of the German submarine off the American coast is an interesting development, from whatever point of view it is studied, and opportunity was given this week to Archibald S. Hurd, British naval writer, to obtain from the British First Sea Lord, not only his opinion upon this departure on the part of the Germans, but its effect on the naval situation generally.

"I say there has not been more than one submarine off the American Coast, because that conclusion fits in with my interpretation of the enemy's object," Admiral Weymss explained. "The Germans cannot hope anything in the character of a blockade. The distance is too great from their bases. They only make demonstrations with the hope of causing us to decentralize efforts to put down the submarine. His object is to frighten the American people in the hope that they may exert their influence on the naval authorities."

"You will remember Napoleon declared that 'exclusiveness of pursuit is the secret of great successes and of great operations.' No, if the German could cause a dispersal of naval force this demonstration off the American Coast would achieve its purpose."

Quoted Admiral Mahon. As chief of the staff I believe firmly in decentralization in administration, but I do not believe as firmly in the decentralization of effort of the enemy. I think it was Admiral Mahon who said the great end of a war fleet is not to chase, nor to fly, but to control the seas.

"With this statement in mind, glance at an ordinary school atlas if you have not handy what the Germans would call a 'war map.' You will see the Central Powers have formed a block in Europe running down from the North Sea to the Adriatic, and to the point where the Dardanelles debouches into the Mediterranean. Any submarine sent to the Atlantic would be sent either the north or the south of the British Isles, or along the Mediterranean where Gibraltar stands sentinel over the narrow exit."

"That atlas is illuminating. It indicates sound strategic methods of sealing with the submarine campaign. We must fight the U-boat in the narrow seas. In other words, we must centralize, concentrating all our forces in what is really the decisive area."

The Germans, you may be sure, have been studying the charts and is sending one of their so-called submarine cruisers to the American coast they thought to raise a outcry in the United States against the policy which is now being pursued of fighting the submarine in the narrow seas.

submarine can escape and cross the Atlantic. No such guarantee can be given. "What, then, should be done? I see it is reported that American coast-bound traffic will be conveyed. That would be the adoption of a principle that has proved to be successful during the last year or so, but I imagine it is a quite secondary effort to imagine, according to the statement made by the Naval Secretary in Washington, the American naval authorities are convinced that if the submarine is to be mastered it must be mastered in the narrow seas."

The conversation passed to the manner in which the American naval sources have co-operated in the European waters. "You know, of course," the first sea lord continued, "that for more than a year past American men-of-war have been operating from Queenstown. It also has been noticed for some time that there are some American ships in the Mediterranean. I do not think it can be regarded as a secret from the Germans that American men-of-war are also acting against the enemy off Gibraltar."

"This co-operation constitutes a remarkable testimonial to the strategic insight of the American naval authorities, who have not hesitated to send battleships to join the grand fleet in the North Sea. "I wonder how many people realize that the decision of the American naval authorities in sending ships 3000 miles or more across the Atlantic to defend American interests represents a unique triumph of a fundamental strategic principle. The naval historian when his time comes to write will not be blind to this notable action, and there seems no doubt he will be able to add that the navy department was supported wholeheartedly by public opinion."

Relations of Two Navies. Discussing the relations of the two navies, Admiral Weymss says: "On the broad lines of strategic policy complete unanimity exists. Admiral Sims is present as the representative of the United States fleet, joining freely in the discussion of the various subjects which arise. I need not add that I keenly appreciate his help. At sea the same spirit of cordial co-operation exists—extremely cordial. I should like to say we have, fortunately, a common language in the mill for many months. Possibly the American people, so far removed from the main theater of the war, can hardly appreciate what it meant when these American officers and men crossed the Atlantic."

"They have been splendid, simply splendid. I have seen a number of the destroyers and converted with a large number of officers. I also have had many reports and am not speaking of the aid the United States has rendered without full knowledge."

"Not only are the vessels well constructed and the officers and men thoroughly competent, but the organization is admirable. It was no slight matter for so many ships to come 3000 miles across the Atlantic to fight in European waters. The decision raised several complicated problems in connection with supplies, but those problems have been surmounted with success. There has never been anything like it before in the history of naval warfare."

Transport Movement Unaffected. "This submarine business will not have any effect on transport movement which, judged from the standpoint of a seaman, has no parallel in history. A year ago the enemy was boasting that his submarines would prevent American troops being moved to Europe. I do not know whether that statement was ever believed in Germany or whether it was merely put about in the belief that it would make the Americans nervous, but which ever it was neither the threats nor the performances of U-boats have affected the movement."

"That is a very remarkable fact, which, judging by the German newspapers, is producing a great impression in Germany. Not so long ago

## U. S. Soldiers More Than Match for foe, Writer Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 15. MEMPHIS, N. Y. June 15.—More than a match for the German soldiers, in the opinion of Reuter's correspondent with the American forces in France, who has been with the Americans for the past month. Whenever the Germans met the Americans he says the Germans have been beaten.

"My impression," he adds, "is that the Germans will find in their new foes, men more resembling our demolition soldiers than the home-born Tommy. They are full of tenderness as the German wounded already have had cause to know. But they will not have mercy on men who do not fight straight and will avenge comrades slain by treachery to the utmost platoon."

"There is plainly much to be expected of the American army, and it must be said with insistence we want a lot of them. Secretary Baker has promised a million men. That is good, but a million goes a wondrous small way against the millions that million doubled as soon as possible. A million men will be many more millions later."

Referring to the large infusion of American troops into the front, the correspondent says that they make good soldiers.

## JEREMIAH O'LEARY IS TRAGEDY FOR ST. LOUIS

New York Prosecutor Says Fugitive Left There on May 7.

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, June 15.—Jeremiah O'Leary, the New York lawyer and Sinn Féin leader, under indictment here for complicity in two German espionage and treason plots, left New York for St. Louis on May 7, attired in old clothes, "so as to look like a common man," according to the statement made by Assistant District Attorney Barnes, in Federal court at the opening of the trial of O'Leary's brother, John J. O'Leary, and Arthur L. Lyons on charges of conspiring to thwart justice by helping him to escape.

"O'Leary fled on the eve of his trial for publishing alleged seditious anti-conscription articles in the magazine Bull, of which he was formerly editor. Last Friday he was named with four other Americans and two German subjects, one a woman, as party to alleged plots to supply Germany with information relative to American participation in the war, to lend assistance in fomenting rebellion against British rule in Ireland, and to aid the landing of a German expeditionary force in Ireland."

Barnes told the Court it would be shown that Jeremiah O'Leary expressed fear that he would be "framed up" on charges connecting him with "a German spy plot," and that Madame K. de Victoria, the woman named in the espionage and treason plots, had been seen by him and told everything unless she was given her due. He said the woman was addicted to the use of drugs, the prosecutor declared.

## U. S. NEGOTIATES FOR BIG TONNAGE OF DANISH SHIPS

From the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The United States is negotiating for the biggest batch of shipping that has figured in the war economics since we took over 600,000 tons of Dutch vessels. It is the Danish merchant marine, consisting of between 400,000 and 500,000 tons, the subject of the latest negotiations.

Denmark's position in these negotiations is somewhat like that of Holland before we wearied of Germany's vetoing agreements and took the ships under this country. The character and affiliations of the personnel as well as the logic of the situation implies that Germany has already been consulted by them as to what terms she will allow them to make with this country.

Denmark is even more under the Kaiser's guns than is Holland. Norway loses 970 Seamen. LONDON, June 15.—Norwegian seamen to the number of 970 thus far have been killed as a result of submarine attacks or by mines, according to a statement made to the annual meeting of the Norwegian Ship Owners' Association, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen. The dispatch adds that the chairman of the War Insurance Committee said that 698 Norwegian ships had been sunk.

the falling off in sinkings of tonnage was explained by the enemy as being due to the fact that there were few ships to attack. "And now in the face of that statement, American troops are coming across the Atlantic week by week by tens of thousands and moving up to the firing line at the same time war supplies in great variety are being brought across the Atlantic with comparatively small losses, and the food situation in the British Isles is actually more satisfactory today than it was a year ago. The people are so far as it is influenced by the naval effort, has improved, although the enemy is making his maximum attack on every step of the front, allied and neutral.

## 8 KILLED IN ARMY CASUALTY LIST OF 81 NAMES

### Ten Men Died of Wounds, One of Accident, One of Disease and 52 Are Severely Wounded.

## GEORGIA CAPTAIN KILLED IN ACTION

### St. Louis Private Dies of Wounds and Corporal From Here Is Listed as Severely Wounded.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The army casualty list today contains 81 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 8; died of wounds, 10; died of accident, 1; died of disease, 6; wounded severely, 52; wounded, 26; missing in action, including prisoners, 529.

These figures bring the total American army (excluding those of the marines) up to the following: Killed in action, 851; died of wounds, 851; died of accident and other causes, 418; died of disease, 1,324; lost at sea, 291; wounded (all degrees), 4,350; missing in action, including prisoners, 529.

The list: Killed in action—Capt. Jewett Williams, Athens, Ga.; Sergt. Hasso A. Bryant, Rice, Minn.; Corp. William Fleming, Cuba, Kan.; Privates Jens C. Anderson, Clear Lake, Io.; Thomas J. Connelly, New York City; John C. Cox, Clovis, Cal.; Walter W. Higgins, Stockton, Cal.; Stanley Zebrowski, Detroit, Mich.

Died of wounds—Capt. Amel Frey Langendorf, Switzerland; Corp. Frank Tucker, Pittsburg, Pa.; Privates John Bellak, South Fork, Pa.; Clyde Gustine, Excelsior Springs, Mo.; Thomas G. Lawton, South Medford, Mass.; Frank Moran, Detroit; Alois A. Parg, 982 Rutger street, St. Louis; Govan B. Reagan, Bernards, La.; Thomas J. Whalen, Superior, Wis.; Clyde L. Wilks, Elmira, Mich.; George F. Dickerson, Philadelphia; Privates James F. Daley, Old Forge, Pa.; Orval Gerew, New Gretna, N. J.; John J. Placnik, Newark, N. J.; Joseph Butler, St. Mary, Kan.; Henry Turnage, Wynne, Ark.

Died of accident: Private John Hospoduras, Zuroitiro, Russia. Severely wounded: Lieut. Russell A. Warner, Chicago; Clarence J. Lewis, James J. Finnegan, New York City; Charles Metge, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Corps. John G. Dierkes, 2340 Menard street, St. Louis; James T. Mahoney, Charlestown, Mass.; Clyde S. Seward, St. Louis; Robert O. Smith, Waycross, Ga.; Sydney S. Stetson, Tarentum, Pa.; John B. White, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Wagoner Leslie P. Clark, Salina, Ok.; Privates: Marce Adams, Manchester, Tenn.; Charles Bentzen, Ironwood, Mich.; William C. Brown, Crossville, Tenn.; William Budzynski, South Bend, Ind.; Ken Cook, Dorothy, W. Va.; Joseph J. Covelakis, Mount Carmel, Pa.; Kenneth L. Daugherty, Centerville, Mo.; Michael J. Elberta, Ala.; Max Felsold, Newark, N. J.; John V. Fennessy, Rochester, N. Y.; Walter E. Harris, Charlottesville, Va.; Robert G. Hayes, Marietta, S. C.; James Jacobson, Detroit; Clarence J. Judge, Raynham Center, Mass.; Frank Kohl, Marshfield, Wis.; Moses Lafleur, Willeplatte, La.; Leopold Landecker, San Francisco; Leslie H. Layton, Livingston, Ky.; Charles E. Leavelle, Delano, Minn.; Tomie Marckie, Chicago; Elma N. Mayfield, Paoli, Ind.; Arthur W. Olson, 8 B street, Lawton, Ok.; Harry O'Neill, Boston, Mass.; Albert W. Pool, Butteville, Ind.; Oliver Prince, Morton, Miss.; Aleck Rand, Tacoma, Wash.; Bertie W. Randall, 1017 North Eleventh street, St. Louis; John F. Reddy, Fall River, Mass.; Robert R. Rigdon, Oakland, Cal.; Robert R. Robb, Johnstown, Pa.; Joe Robbins, Hughett, Tenn.; Joseph D. Rountree, Kingston, Tenn.; William M. Borg, Coal Springs, S. D.; Oakley O. Traylor, Flint, Mich.; Adelbert E. Treen, Norton, Mass.; Wilbur Ward, Glenview, Mont.; Boyd Westbrook, Chesnee, S. C.; George Whelpley, Chippewa Falls, Mass.; Nelson N. Whitman, Alpena, Mich.; Vernon J. Wilshire, Covington, Ky.

Wounded (degree undetermined)—Lieut. Elmer E. Silver Jr., Woburn, Mass.; Sergt. Russell H. Dudley, Lancaster, Pa.; Wagoner Lewis A. Hagard, Oia, Idaho; Private Martin Courtney, Clare, Mich.

Severely wounded in action—Lieut. Charles R. Maynard, Spokane,

Wash.; Richard W. Murphy, Greensboro, Ala.; Charles I. Murray, Sewickley, Pa.; Julius C. Cogswell, Charleston, S. C.; William A. Worton, Mattapan, Boston; Harold D. Shannon, North Bergen, N. J.; Charles D. Roberts, Cleveland; Frederick I. Hicks, Brownsville, Tex.; Clinton I. Smallman, Wheeling, W. Va.; James McBride Sellers, Lexington, Mo.; David A. Holliday, Marion, S. C.; and John D. Bowling Jr., Upper Marlboro, Md.

The list: Killed in action—Capt. Donald F. Duncanson, St. Joseph, Mo.; Lieuts. Caldwell C. Robinson, Hartford, Conn.; Orlando C. Crowther, Canton, Ill.; Clarence A. Dennis, Hackensack, N. J.; Privates Marvin Watson, Walnut Ridge, Ark.; Bernard Werner, Birmingham, N. Y.; Corp. Karl Wilson Locke, Perry, O.; Private Victor Edward Joinville, Bridgeport, Conn.

Wounded in action—severely—Lieuts. Charles B. Maynard, Spokane, Wash.; Richard W. Murphy, Greensboro, Ala.; Charles I. Murray, Sewickley, Pa.; Julius C. Cogswell, Charleston, S. C.; William A. Worton, Boston, Mass.; Harold D. Shannon, North Bergen, N. J.; Charles D. Roberts, Cleveland, O.; Frederick I. Hicks, Brownsville, Tex.; Clinton I. Smallman, Wheeling, W. Va.; James McBride Sellers, Lexington, Mo.; David A. Holliday, Marion, S. C.; John D. Bowling Jr., Upper Marlboro, Md.; Private Percy Lincoln Hollingshead, Delair, N. J.; Arlie Haught, Fairview, W. Va.; Robert E. A. Cuff, Houston, Tex.; Harry Hoffman, Lancaster, O.; Harry L. Glover, Hornsboro, N. Y.; George S. Moroney, Baltimore, Md.; John E. Rauch, Easton, Pa.; William F. Welch, Clifton, Ky.; Corp. John L. Weppeler, Pittsburg, Pa.; Privates: Burle G. Mynatt, Fountain City, Tenn.; Claude E. Davis, Saginaw, Mich.; James A. Clayton, Rushville, Va.; Wilbert A. Woodruff, Minneapolis, Minn.; Edward Christner, Canal Dover, O.; Corp. W. Jewell, N. N. V. Sharon, Pa.; Private Joseph M. Nave, Springfield, Mass.; Corp. Michael P. Sielcor, Minneapolis, Minn.; Privates: John Banks, Lynd, Minn.; Julius Souza, Oakland, Cal.; Frank D. Miller, Camden, Mich.; Clarence O. Strange, Selma, Cal.; Corp. John D. Peoples, Chicago; Privates: William J. Muma, Lapeer, Mich.; William A. Bass, Collins, Miss.; Harry H. Donaldson, Cannonsburg, Pa.; Edward L. Heinz, Louisville, Ky.; Horace S. Lowrey, Wilmer, Tex.; Fred Crooks, Martindale, Tex.; Holden Slegert, Newport, Minn.; Alphonse Josik, Chester, Ill.; Tony L. Gandy, Georgetown, Ill.; Joseph B. Kelly, Carrollton, Ill.; Daniel J. Hyland, Rochester, N. Y.; H. H. Brown, Tunkhannock, Pa.; Clarence A. Judd, Alexander, Kan.; Corp. John W. Gulleck, Brookfield, Mo.; Privates George H. Jackson Jr., West Park, O.; Thomas Pierce, Somerset, Mass.; Lucius H. Smith, Hillsdale, Mich.; Claude H. Marlette, Eldridge, N. Y.; Conrad O. Nelson, Portland, Ore.; Walter E. Land, Chicago; George E. Everett, Revenna, O.

## YOUTH KILLED BY SHOT WHEN IN A DRUG STORE

Bill Serkes, 18 years old, of 1468 Arlington avenue, was shot in the right temple and killed at 10 o'clock last night in the drug store of Herman W. Friedewald, 5742 Easton avenue. The police were informed that the shooting was an accident. Serkes formerly worked at the store. He dropped in last night for a visit and was standing behind the counter. A loaded revolver belonging to Friedewald was in the shelf. Joe Leonard, 12 years old, son of patrolman Michael Leonard, was working at the soda fountain. Friedewald was behind the prescription desk. Leonard told the police that he saw Serkes pick up the revolver and examine it. Leonard's back was turned to Serkes when he heard a shot.

Serkes fell unconscious. Friedewald gave him emergency treatment and sent him to the city hospital where he died an hour later.

## Draft Men at Washington U. Shops

The second contingent, numbering 150 men, with three remaining over from the first contingent, reached Washington University today, under assignment by the War Department. The first group of 150 men, who are in training in the mechanical shop of that institution. The first group of these National Army men, who are to serve in the signal corps of the army, completed their course this week and most of them have been sent to their fixed units.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children. Experience against Experiment.

## What Is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years

## "SQUARE DEAL" IS RULE AT BARRACKS SPORTING EVENTS

Continued From Page One.

edged their way to the ring, and the bouts started. The referee asked the volunteers their names, residence and company. The first man was from Wisconsin. "What town?" yelled the crowd. The referee asked the soldier, and announced that the town was Richland Center. "Hooray for Richland Center!" yelled the crowd as one, and the round began.

"Pull the Crowd Off." They were mostly of the give-and-take variety, and some were stopped inside one round when they were too staggered. As one outclassed novice stepped into a corner under a rain of punches the audience shouted: "Pull the crowd off that boy," and that particular contest was ended.

In virtually all instances the contestants were utter strangers. In one round a lanky youth from Missouri, "hung a harem" on the nose of another from Illinois. Ten minutes later the erstwhile combatants sat on the grass together, while the Missourian, with one arm around the Illinoisian's neck, tenderly removed, with a sponge and a bucket of water, the vestiges of his own handiwork. They left calling each other "Buddy."

However, despite the enthusiasm the contests evoked, there was not a sign that was not followed by shouts of "Yellow, yellow! Oh, you yellow!" directed at the "rookie" who had lost his temper, hit the man who was on the ground, and then refused to put on the gloves.

The entertainment ended with a four-round exhibition between Jimmy Hanlon and Johnny Schumacher, professionals. Hanlon, veteran of many ring battles, seemed to catch the spirit of the occasion, and when it was plain that Schumacher was outclassed, Hanlon declined to hit him hard, but was content to block the blows aimed at himself. Toward the end of the third round he held Schumacher's head between his own gloves and shook it like a man playing with a small boy.

Powder announced at the end that the "Ukulele Girls" of the Eastern States would be the subject of the publication, "Hooray for the Ukulele Girls!" came from the soldiers, and then, as they dispersed toward the company barracks, a final cry: "Yellow, yellow! Oh, you yellow!"

## MRS. HEARST FILES CRIMINAL LIBEL CHARGES AGAINST PAPERS

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, June 15.—Mrs. William R. Hearst, wife of the publisher, has filed a complaint with District Attorney Swann charging the New York Times, the New York Tribune and the Evening Mail with criminal libel because of an article which, it is alleged, accused her of pro-Germanism.

In a statement William A. de Ford, her attorney, said that he had been directed to institute civil actions for libel against the newspapers which published the article, and that summaries and complaints in suits to recover \$100,000 damaged from each of the newspapers named had been served.

District Attorney Swann announced that he had invited the newspapers to appear before him today with any explanation they might have, and that he was prepared to take the matter to the grand jury on Monday.

"The article complained of alleges that Mrs. Hearst is known to be pro-German, and her name keeps many soldiers and sailors from patronizing the Fifth avenue canteen at Fortieth street and Fifth avenue, established and maintained by the Women's Committee of the Mayor's Committee of National Defense, of which Mrs. Hearst is chairman, and to which Mrs. Hearst has personally devoted her time, labor and money before and since its establishment."

This is the second action Swann has undertaken recently at Ford's request. The first was directed against the Tribune and Hearst's complaint that there was a conspiracy to injure the sale of his newspapers. No indictment was found.

## NEW DRAFT RULE ON MARRIAGE EXEMPTION

### Exception for Men of Age Since June 5, 1917, and Who Were Wedded Before Jan. 15, 1918.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Marriage, since the enactment of the selective draft law no longer will be accepted as cause for exemption from military service, except in the cases of men who have become of age since June 5, 1917, who may be exempted if they married before Jan. 15, 1918, the date on which the joint resolution requiring their registration was introduced in Congress.

Drastic amendments to the draft regulations are announced by Provost Marshal-General Crowder, under which local boards are required to reclassify all cases involving such marriages. Dependency claims on account of children of such marriages will be allowed where children are "born or unborn before June 9, 1918."

Following is an order sent to all state draft executives: "Rule 1, section 1, EAR is amended to read as follows: 'Rule 5, A. The fact of dependency resulting from the marriage of a registrant who has become 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, who has married since the date of the introduction of the joint resolution in Congress requiring his registration, to wit, Jan. 15, 1918, will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification. "B. If a registrant who has attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, and who has contracted marriage subsequent to the date of the enactment of the selective service law, to wit, May 18, 1917, but on or prior to Jan. 15, 1918, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency resulting from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification unless the dependent is a child of the marriage born or unborn, on or prior to June 9, 1918, in which case such a registrant, upon satisfactory proof being made, shall be classified in class two."

"C. If a registrant, other than one who has attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, who has contracted marriage since May 18, 1917, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency resulting from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification, unless the dependent is a child of the marriage born or unborn, on or before June 9, 1918, in which case such a registrant, upon satisfactory proof being made, shall be placed in class two. "D. Nothing contained in this amendment to rule 5 shall be construed as requiring the transfer to class two of any registrant who has been finally classified in class one on the affirmative finding that his marriage since May 18, 1917, made with the primary view of evading military service."

When you think of Wheat-Saving foods, think of POST TOASTIES -SUPERIOR CORN FLAKES- -Soy-Bobby-

CUTICURA SOAP and Ointment. QUICKLY soothe and heal eczemas, rashes, itchings and burnings of the skin.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years.

## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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## LORD DUNMORE TELLS OF SITUATION IN FRANCE, SAYS ALLIES NEED MEN

England and France Have Exhausted Their Manpower and Are Waiting for U. S. Troops to Turn Tide, He Declares.

Col. Alexander Edward Murray, Earl of Dunmore, and Douglas C. McMurtrie of New York, director of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, addressed an audience at the Odeon last night. They discussed the situation in France and the need of a special fund to care for and rehabilitate maimed and disabled soldiers.

Melville L. Wilkinson presided. Mrs. F. V. Hammar and Mrs. Sidney Schwab also were on the stage as Red Cross representatives.

McMurtrie showed and explained screen pictures illustrating the possibilities of artificial contrivances in making wage earners of disabled men.

Lord Dunmore's address was as follows:

"The difficulties that face you are perhaps harder to overcome than those which we had to face, for you are further away from the field of action, but I know that whatever the nature of the difficulties, you will face them with your minds free from illusions and with your hearts strong to accept whatever sacrifices may be demanded of you. I speak of illusions because there is a tendency in all our minds to seek some way out of this war other than by facing the necessary sacrifices. I have read in your press of the possibility of the economic collapse of the Central Powers, and I am sure that you are not merely by our economic pressure. It is true Germany is an industrial nation dependent on other countries for many of the raw materials for her industries, and after peace is declared she will be dependent for cotton, wool, rubber and many other commodities on the very countries with which she is now at war. Indeed a great proportion of the world's most vital resources is held by the British and American peoples—therefore, the greatest power and the greatest responsibility as regards the use of that power rests on our two countries—whether we will or no. It may be made of this power by Britain and America when we form a league of nations to maintain the peace of the world in future, it is not a weapon which is likely to influence the military case which it may dominate Germany. The very existence of this military autocracy is at stake. And they will never give in so long as they can get the German armies to fight for them. We therefore have to defeat them in the field—that is our task and it is not one beyond our power.

Sure Allies Will Hold.

"It may sound optimistic at this state of the war, when we are straining every nerve to hold the German in their big offensive, when I say that if we hold them, then I know we shall hold them, then I consider that the future looks brighter for the Allies than it has ever done before—that is, in regard to the superiority of our arms. Last year Germany was content with a successful defense in the western front—this year she knows that a successful defense is of no use. She has got to defeat us now by force of arms or face inevitable defeat next year when the American army will be over in France strong enough to take its proper place alongside the other Allied armies. When that time comes we will go 'over the top' together. We will go over to certain victory. The Star-Spangled Banner will advance along with the British, French and other Allied flags and though perhaps at some moment of stress these emblems may seem to droop, soon again they will inevitably rise, borne by the firm hands of the united people of these countries—borne not to an easy, but to a certain and not far distant victory.

"But in the meantime, let me tell you that the position is very serious. It was never graver at any period of the war. Your troops are not over there yet in sufficient numbers to be a real factor in the field or to turn the scales in our favor—and this is the great crisis of the war. The question as to whether the French and British can hold the western front until that time comes when you will have successfully bridged the waters which lie between America and France.

"Biggest Battle in History. The big German drive in March and April may be considered the first phase in this biggest battle in the history of mankind. The more recent attack to the south between Soissons and Rheims may be considered the commencement of the second phase. The general result of the first phase of the German offensive must, I think, be bitterly disappointing to the Allies. It was launched with unprecedented masses of troops—beginning on March 21, 126 German divisions were employed in the fighting. Ten thousand men were pushed forward to each mile of front and this offensive failed to reach its aim and entailed losses that no lesser success could warrant.

"The German Generals aimed to capture Amiens in order to divide the French and British armies. They aimed to take Hamme, a very important railway center, in order to force a retirement of the whole of the British line north of that place and gain a hold on Dunkirk and the Channel ports. They failed to obtain either of these objects. But I would point out that the close proximity of the German armies to Amiens and also the capture of the high ground between Bailleul and Ypres contain potentialities of grave

danger. It gives the Germans a better jumping-off ground for their next offensive, if they decide, as they probably will, to continue their drive either for Paris or for the Channel ports. Indeed we must face the fact that although the Germans failed to realize their object: To break through three successive strongly prepared lines of defense, to penetrate 30 or 40 miles beyond, and to capture and hold the Messines Ridge—the high ground near Ypres and the Kemmel Hill—all this may with some justice be claimed by Germany as an initial success for German arms. But it may be, and I think will prove to be, a success which has been purchased at such a heavy cost in human lives as only to result in bringing very much nearer the final and inevitable collapse of the German military machine.

"As regards the second phase in that also the Germans gained considerable success. But this drive between Soissons and Rheims I believe to have been a subsidiary enterprise. For their main reserves are still massed further north, and I think you will see that this southern attack will soon be merged in the larger battle, which will shortly take place on the Somme and to the north in the vicinity of Kemmel Hill.

Will Go On Fighting.

"The result of the next gigantic German offensive has yet to be seen, but I am confident that we will hold the enemy, and let me remind you of one thing—and it is this—that the withdrawal of our forces from important strategic points would not affect the final issue of the war, because so long as we retain one inch of French territory the French and British and American armies will go on fighting. The Germans may break through our first line defense, they may break through our second line, or through our third line, but they cannot break the Anglo-American spirit which stands at the back of that line. They cannot break the spirit of France, and so long as that spirit remains to us they cannot win the war.

"The reason for Germany's great offensive I have already given you. Germany is in desperate straits. Not only does Germany face inevitable defeat in the future, but there is also the critical economic condition of her country and of her allies. He is now at the height of his power and with every month that goes by he grows weaker in comparison with the Allied forces. There are still about seven months within which we are fighting, can continue, and may be quite sure that Germany is determined to throw in the whole of his resources in order to gain a decision within that period.

"For either side the question of victory is a question of man-power. France and England have mobilized their last man. They have put everything they possess into the scales, and it is now to you that we must look for the additional help which will give us the superiority we must have in man-power and in all things necessary for the successful prosecution of this war. We, over the seas in Britain, have armies numbering over 5,000,000 men today. These armies are fighting all over the world—not only on the western front in France and Belgium, but you will find them in Italy, Salonika, Palestine and Mesopotamia. And when I tell you that we have 5,000,000 men under arms I would remind you of this: This is after three and a half years of hard fighting, and I would ask you not to forget the million graves which are scattered over all these stricken fields. For we, like our gallant allies, have not stinted our resources, either human or material, and, like them, have had to pay the price. Last year the German killed and wounded amounted to nearly a million men—and yet today we are stronger in the field than we ever were before. As regards our output of munitions, tanks and airplanes, I do not propose to give you figures. But I may say this—that we have done all that is humanly possible—a great deal more than you would have deemed to be possible. For three years we have been establishing not only a superiority, but an overwhelming superiority. Today I see its achievement drawing near, now that you, with your vast resources, are dedicated to the same purpose. I have said that the way in which your country can give the greatest help is in the construction of ships. And I say again that in the magnitude of the program which you have laid down for the construction of these and in the completion of that program within the time hoped for lies, in my opinion, the principal factor for success—the guarantee of victory.

Possess Power to Win. "I speak of victory because I know that we possess the power to win. But let there be no mistake as to this, we shall not win unless the men of your country and my country put their backs into this war. Our task is still unfinished, victory is not yet won. Let us not understate for one moment the initial successes that Germany gained—the strong position in Europe that Germany holds today. Let us rather see what that position is and how it is going to affect the issue. Germany, as the result of her vast preparations for war, is now in possession of a great deal of foreign territory—territories stolen from France, and our other allies. From these territories she has removed all the raw materials, every particle of machinery, everything of use to her—she has even stolen the private property of the inhabitants. The value of all this plunder is somewhat difficult to estimate—but the

## A Cartoon From the American-British Front

Drawn by Capt. Bruce Bainsfather of the British Army in France.



THE TWO BILLS. They're both in the same 'ole now.

point is this, that unless we, in our peace terms, can force Germany to return her ill-gotten gains, the reconstruction of these devastated countries would be impossible. It would not only ruin our allies but it would also give Germany an overwhelming advantage after peace is declared in the building up of her trade.

"Therefore, whenever you read or hear of the much advertised peace formula, peace without annexations or indemnities, I would remind you that we must add that one word, 'restoration.' "That Germany should still be in occupation of all the territory she has conquered in Europe is due to the defection of Russia. All the high hopes that we hold as to the establishment of a stable peace and an earnest built on democratic lines have fallen to the ground. We have seen the Russians in pursuance of a socialist paradise throw away all discipline—and all means of self-defense. Bolshevism is the negation of law and order. Under the Bolshevik government the Russian peasants seized the land of their neighbors, the wage earners divided up the profits of their industries and their Government made peace. But what is the position today? Today the Russian people have neither land, wages, food or discipline—and all means of self-defense. They have sold their birthright for an illusion. They believed that Germany had agreed in principle to a just and democratic peace. But Germany cared nothing for democracy, and did not want peace. Germany wanted Russia and today she has got Russia. The Russians have had to submit to terms as harsh and humiliating as any yet devised in the history of the world. Whole provinces are being torn away from Russia and even the terms of the treaty are now being ignored and contravened by Germany. There are probably very few of us who yet realize the extent of the vast policy of world dominion to which Germany is now committed or the grave menace to you here in America—indeed to all the allies if we allow Germany to gain control of Siberia and all those rich regions in the East. The steady advance of German forces into Russia gives us already some measure of their designs. German troops have not only

occupied Odessa and obtained possession of the chief shipbuilding yards on the Black Sea, but they are about to obtain possession of the great coal and iron industries of Southern Russia.

"These are only some of the more immediate problems which we may have to meet in the near future as regards German penetration in Russia. Further east, Germany will not doubt attempt to acquire all the vast mineral deposits in Western Siberia—what steps will be taken to prevent the Germanization of all this territory it is at present too early to say, for the position is so complicated that Japan is our ally and is in the best position to give effective assistance, and the only question which arises is the position and attitude of the Russian people and their Government should Japan or any of the allies wish to help. As regards the Russian Government, it is difficult to say what that Government represents or stands for in view of the German penetration of Russia. Let me tell you this, that today the only bank allowed to carry on business in Moscow is a German bank—and it seems to me that Germany will shortly, even if she does not already do so, control the Government, the press and all the executive power, so far as Petrograd and Moscow are concerned. At the same time, it is obvious that without external help Russia cannot resist the German invasion. I leave the question there, as the next few weeks may make the situation clearer. I have put it before you to bring home to you the world-wide problems which face us in this war. In the meantime the only thing that has emerged clearly from the chaos existing in Russia is that the defection of Russia has greatly prolonged the war and greatly increased our difficulties. In this last battle on the western front the Germans attacked us on a front of 60 miles with overwhelming forces. Where did those forces come from? They came from their eastern front because in Russia a democracy failed to do its duty.

"Perhaps I have dwelt somewhat unduly on the difficulties which face us, but if I have it is because it is the difficulties that we have to consider. I have put it before you to bring home to you the world-wide problems which face us in this war. In the meantime the only thing that has emerged clearly from the chaos existing in Russia is that the defection of Russia has greatly prolonged the war and greatly increased our difficulties. In this last battle on the western front the Germans attacked us on a front of 60 miles with overwhelming forces. Where did those forces come from? They came from their eastern front because in Russia a democracy failed to do its duty.

"For the last hundred years Britain and America have lived at peace—not only at peace, but whenever a crisis has arisen in which one or the other of these countries has been involved, the other has invariably arrayed itself alongside. And today, when the big crisis of the world has come, these two countries have joined hands in the interests of an ideal common to both states—an ideal upon whose realization the happiness and peace of the world depends."

## Relief From Eczema

Don't worry about eczema or other skin troubles. You can have a clear, healthy skin by using a little Zemo, obtained at any drug store for 35c, or extra large bottle at \$1.00. Zemo generally removes pimples, blackheads, blotches, eczema and ringworm and makes the skin clear and healthy. Zemo is a clean, penetrating, antiseptic liquid, neither sticky nor greasy and stains nothing. It is easily applied and costs a mere trifle for each application. It is always dependable. © The E. W. Rose Co., Cleveland, O.

## UNION ELECTRIC AND EMPLOYEES IN LABOR AGREEMENT

Provides for 8-Hour Day When Financial Conditions of Company Justify and Increases in Wages.

### ARBITRATION RULE FOR ALL DISPUTES

Labor Organizers Said to Have Been Working to Unionize Employees—Majority in the Agreement.

An agreement between the Union Electric Light and Power Co. and an organization of its workers, the Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, whereby only applicants who indicate a willingness to become members of the association will receive employment, was made public today.

The agreement was signed by Charles S. Ruffner, vice president of the company; S. H. Wallace, president of the Employees' Mutual Benefit Association; and E. W. Nelson, secretary of the association. Nelson, a Post-Dispatch reporter that about 700 out of 1100 employees of the company are members of the association.

The first clause of the agreement reads as follows: "The company agrees to hereafter employ only those applicants for positions who indicate their willingness to become members of the association and the company shall undertake to secure its employees' membership in the association from all persons hereafter employed by it."

This clause, Ruffner told the Post-Dispatch, was introduced and adopted at the request of the employees. An agreement similar to this was in force between the United Railways and its employees, and dissatisfaction with its workings was one of the provocative causes of the recent strike. It has become known that union agents have recently been at work among employees of the Union Electric Light and Power Co., but with what success has not been announced.

The agreement provides for a continuance, with the company's financial support, of the welfare and insurance activities of the association; for an eight-hour day as soon as the company has the necessary funds and the requisite number of employees; for increases in wages to meet the cost of living; and for the settlement of disputes that may arise by a board of negotiation of five members, one an employee member of the association, one a company executive, and the third the chairman of the Missouri Public Service Commission.

Latina Bros. & Co. Will Trust You for a Diamond or Watch. 34 N. 308 N. St.—Adv.

## COURT GIVES WOMAN DIVORCE TO RESTORE CITIZENSHIP

Advances Case on Docket So Wife of Enemy Alien Won't Have to Register.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson Feller, 1945 Warne avenue, yesterday was granted a default divorce in Judge Jones' court from Charles Feller, an employee of the Bell Telephone Co., with custody of a minor child and \$25 a month alimony. She alleges that he deserted her three years ago. Mrs. Feller's lawyer, Burr S. Goodman, told the court that the defendant is a native of Germany and an alien enemy and that unless his wife, who was born in this country, obtained a divorce immediately, she would have to register Monday. Judge Jones advanced the case, which had been set on the docket for June 24.

After the decree was granted it was discovered that Mrs. Feller had failed to make affidavit that the defendant is not engaged in the military service of the United States, as required by act of Congress. Fault cases, and the decree was ordered held up until such affidavit could be filed.

"For the last hundred years Britain and America have lived at peace—not only at peace, but whenever a crisis has arisen in which one or the other of these countries has been involved, the other has invariably arrayed itself alongside. And today, when the big crisis of the world has come, these two countries have joined hands in the interests of an ideal common to both states—an ideal upon whose realization the happiness and peace of the world depends."

Special Gem Restaurant, 716 Pine. Turkey Dinner Sunday, 75c.—Adv.

Three-Year Course for Priests. By the Associated Press. BALTIMORE, June 15.—Cardinal Gibbons has been notified from Rome that hereafter a three-year course in theology will be sufficient for applicants for the priesthood for ordination.

## EMPLOYERS DO NOT ATTEND HEARING OF WAR LABOR BOARD

Local Workers Present Their Contentions at First Public Conference of Body Held Here. Employees of the Wagner Electric Co., the St. Louis Car Co. and the Koken Barber Supply Co., and of several garment manufacturers appeared at the first public conference held by the Labor War Board at the city hall yesterday to present their respective contentions in the controversies between them and their employers. None of the concerns affected by the strikes and disputes was represented at the hearing. Victor A. Olander and C. E. committee.

It was agreed that all evidence submitted in the controversies considered at yesterday's meeting should be referred to the National War Board at Washington unless means were devised to bring the employers and employees and employees to accept the findings of the local committee.

Victor A. Olander, in commenting on the failure of employers to send representatives to the hearing, said that St. Louis was the first city in which that attitude had been manifested.

"We have visited Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and other cities in the investigation and adjustment of labor disputes, and the employers in each place appeared to present their side of the controversies," Olander said.

REBUILDING HEALTH. Father John's Medicine renews strength. Take it today.—Adv.

## CITY FIREMEN AGREE TO POSTPONE STRIKE FOR WEEK

Action Taken by Local Fire-Fighters' Union at Request of Board of Aldermen.

At the request of the Board of Aldermen, expressed in a resolution adopted at yesterday's session, members of Local Union 73 of the Fire-fighters' Association, agreed to postpone for a week the strike which had been ordered for next Monday morning. Officials of the union claim that 235 members of the Fire Department are in the organization.

A public hearing on the bill authorizing an increase of \$5 a month in firemen's salaries will be held Monday afternoon, before the Aldermanic Committee on Public Safety.

The aggregate increase proposed in the bill would be \$40,000 a year. An ordinance already passed raised the salaries of firemen to \$110 a month, but the men demand an additional \$5 a month, and say they will quit work if it is not granted.

The Firemen's Union will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon at 2228 Olive street.

Major-General Randall Dies. DENVER, June 15.—Major-General George M. Randall, retired, died here today aged 77. He retired in 1905. After serving in Alaska Gen. Randall saw service in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American war. While a brigadier-general he was in command of the Central Division of the United States army with headquarters in St. Louis.

Allen's Feet Ease Appreciated by American Soldiers. Soldiers are advised to put powder in their shoes as well as sand by the Plattsburg Manual, and reports from the soldiers of all the allies say that Allen's Foot-Ease is the best.

Allen's Foot-Ease in comfort kits more than any single item. The powder has the effect of minimizing the friction of the shoe and thus forestalling blisters and there will be some tall hiking to be done, the American soldier thinks, when he starts for Berlin.

Couple Wed by Telegraph. Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, June 15.—Marriage was performed over more than 2000 miles of telegraph line last night, when Miss Lydia Pearce, of Lyndon, Kan., became the wife of Leo Stohlagel, of Battery D, Third Hundred and Forty First Field Artillery. The marriage took 15 minutes and cost \$7.17 telegraph tolls. The bridegroom is stationed at Camp Mills, Hempstead, L. I.

Boy's Body Found in River. Special to the Post-Dispatch. ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The body of a boy, about 16 years old, weighing 116 pounds, and with dark hair and a vaccination scar on his left arm, was found floating in the Mississippi River here yesterday afternoon.

## A Miracle Worked With a Pot of Beans

You wouldn't think you could do it with a pot of beans, would you? Well, the other night I gave Jim a dish which is now on our regular menu. It was beans with tomato sauce, to be sure, but with that I mixed bananas baked slowly in maple syrup until they were soft, and then I gave it a dash of Al Sauce. Boston wouldn't have recognized those beans. Jim says he will recognize them if he meets them again, and he hopes it will be often. Al Sauce is not a Worcester-shire, you know, it is just a miracle-working flavor that transforms leftovers and turns beans into bliss.—ADV.

## Uncle Sam's Ice Cream

Every Government order for ice cream calls for "Government Butterfat Standard." The Government knows that ice cream rich in butterfat is rich in taste, smooth and delicious.

You would know it as, if you would try St. Louis Dairy Company's Ice Cream, which always contains the high percentage of butterfat called for by Government standards.

Buy where you see this sign

St. Louis Dairy Co's Guaranteed Ice Cream

## LETTER LEFT BY GIRL WHO KILLED HERSELF

Written by Nellie Kuelber, 16, to Robert Probst, 17, and Produced at Coroner's Inquest.

A letter written by Nellie Kuelber, 16 years old, just before she shot and killed herself yesterday morning, was produced at the Coroner's inquest today by Robert Probst, 17, 3314 North Eleventh street, who received it several hours after her death. Probst had called on the girl frequently since meeting her four weeks ago, and they quarreled upon parting Thursday night. He is 17 years old.

Nellie told her sister, Mrs. Florence Linton, 702 Biddle street, whose home she ended her life, that her mother, Mrs. Christina Weeks, 213 Buchanan street, had told Probst that Nellie went out with other boys, and that he had quarreled with her over that. The letter to Probst contained a penny "for remembrance."

The letter follows: "Dear: You left me broken-hearted, and I couldn't get you back any more. I see now you believe on your first. My heartache is caused by a babbling tongue, but now it is all over."

"Dear, this will be my last note, so please think it over carefully, and please think it over when you go with that girl. Now dear, this is what I want you to do, and what I want to tell you: Just go out to see me, and go out to the cemetery when I get buried."

"Now, dear, I love you so much I just couldn't live and see another girl go with you. I love you, dear, so please go and do this because it is my last request. Please keep my picture and burn this letter. Think of the last kiss and everything when you look at it. Think lovingly of me, dear, when you hear my name."

"You refused to meet me any-where on earth, so I might meet you in heaven or hell. "From a heart-broken girl, who loved so much, but whose love was not understood. Bye-bye." It was signed "Nellie." Under the signature were a line of crosses, apparently for kisses, and under them a postscript which read:

"For every kiss you gave me, you caused a thousand tears. There was another unutterable statement, and a second postscript:

"Here is a penny for remembrance, if you care to remember."

Probst testified at the inquest that when he left the girl Thursday night she said she would see him Sunday. But asked where, he said, and she replied, "Just wait, you'll find out tomorrow where you will see me Sunday."

## WIFE OF EDDIE FOY DIES

Born in Italy, Was Ballet Dancer. Seven Children Survive Her.

By the Associated Press. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 15.—Mrs. Madeline Foy, wife of Eddie Foy, the comedian, died at the New Rochelle hospital last night of pneumonia.

Born in Turin, Italy, 43 years ago, she was a ballet dancer in her youth. She was known on the stage as Madeline Moranda. She was the mother of 11 children. Seven survive her.

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK

AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. FLYING TEUTON. By Alice Brown. The book takes its title from the first story in the collection, which is truly a remarkable bit of war fiction. The tales are well written, demonstrating Miss Brown's workmanship and thorough understanding of characters.

WAR GARDENS. By Montague Fraser. A pocket guide for home vegetable growers. It tells how to overcome the adverse conditions usually met with in back-yard and vacant-lot gardens.

ART OF PHOTOPLAY MAKING. By Victor Oscar Freesbury. An analysis of the technical and artistic elements of the screen drama, for the guidance of the scenario writer, and of all who desire a basis for appreciation of the new art. Well illustrated.

WHERE TO SELL MANUSCRIPTS. By William Lewis Gordon. Contains the names and addresses of over 100 publishers, and specifies the kind of material each wants. The author also gives useful hints about the preparation of a manuscript to make it most acceptable to the publisher.

FLASHES FROM THE FRONT. By Charles H. Grasty. Contains the best of material gathered by one of the greatest war correspondents of America. Mr. Grasty was sent abroad by the New York Times with orders "to go wherever there were big things to see," and he has succeeded in giving us a series of brilliant sidelights on the war. A personal message from Gen. Pershing adds to the interest of the book.

PERSONAL EFFICIENCY. By Robert Grimshaw. How to make the most of your opportunities and achieve the fullest measure of development. Some of the topics discussed are: Examples of Efficiency; Environment and Habit; Time Fatigue; The Will; Loyalty and Co-operation.

ADVERTISING. By E. H. Kastor. An illustrated handbook of information for business men. Practical and profitable, since the author gained his information from more than 20 years' observation and experience. It covers every phase of the business.

PHYSICAL BEAUTY AND HOW TO KEEP IT. By Annette Kellerman. A practical program of exercise, diet and hygiene within the possibilities of the average woman. Many photographs.

WOMEN OF THE WAR. By Barbara McLaren. Accounts of the work done by 31 British women in as many different fields of work, showing the influence which women in varied spheres have exercised in the course of the war. There is an introduction by the Hon. H. H. Asquith, M. P.

STORIES OF THE SCOTTISH BORDER. By Mr. and Mrs. William Platt. Most of the stories are prose versions of old ballads, which are freely quoted. In the children's collection.

NATURAL STYLE IN LANDSCAPE GARDENING. By Frank A. Waugh. A pleasant discussion of the art of retaining the spirit of nature in landscape gardening. Illustrated with photographs. The author is head of the department of horticulture at Amherst Agricultural College, and has been recently appointed consulting landscape architect to the United States Forest Service.

MY FOUR WEEKS IN FRANCE. AFTER reading the casualty lists day after day and recognizing here and there the name of "someone" who is over there "Some-where in France," it is refreshing to pick up a book like that which Ring W. Lardner has written and which he entitles, "My Four Weeks in France." As the publishers say: "In times like these we thank heaven for a sense of humor and for the man that makes us use it. Mr. Lardner went to Paris and to the front and came right back again. But he saw what no man in the trenches ever saw, and he wrote about it as the author of a war book ever wrote before."

Of course, we must take issue with the publishers of the truth of the last part of the statement for we have in mind Irvin S. Cobb. Cobb no doubt has written more good stories, funny and serious, about the war than any of the writers who have been over to the various fronts. However, that is not robbing Lardner of any glory. Most of his books he publishes in the pulp magazine—or at least some parts of it. Nevertheless it is well worth reading, full of humor and unique in style—"You know me, Al." (Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis).

A PRINTER'S TRAVEL STORY. HOW he traveled 73,689 miles in 1176 days at an expense of \$330 a day is told entertainingly by Samuel Murray, a printer, in "Seven Legs Across the Sea." Mr. Murray is an inveterate traveler and sightseer, and he has written about books on his various journeys to remote parts of the world. On this particular trip, he left New York with \$150 and his union card. During the 1176 days he was on his way, he visited England, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the South Sea Islands, Zanzibar, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Philippines, China, Japan and Hawaii. On his former journeys he rode the brake rods and bumpers and got along in any way that suggested itself, but throughout the tour the interesting incidents of which are recorded in this volume, he stuck to the inside of the car. He paid for everything he needed and lived well, though, of course, not extravagantly. Wherever there was work to be had, he stopped long enough to take advantage of it. Thus, he saved \$2476 to his traveling fund. There are 499 pages in his book and there is a

good story for each of them. He calls the book "Seven Legs Across the Sea" because "leg" is a nautical term, meaning stage, and his story is divided into seven stages. Mr. Murray is a very interesting storyteller, as observing printers generally are, and records his adventures with a keen sense of humor and wit, in an extravagant use of the capital letter I. (Moffat, Yard & Co.)

CLOSE-UPS OF FILM FOLK

ROB WAGNER'S amusing Saturday Evening Post stories of the trials, tribulations and adventures of movie picture actors and actresses have been grouped into a volume called "Film Folk: Close-Ups of the Men, Women and Children Who Make the Movies." These stories, which have been elaborated since original publication, are full of the atmosphere of the moving picture studio, though the author does not pretend always to stick to the absolute truth in his narratives. Any reading this volume will have a pretty good idea of what goes on in that place of absorbing interest to the outsider, a moving picture plant. The handsome actor whose beauty is fatal to his comfort, the child wonder, the studio mother, the camera man who is a real martyr to the vanity of both male and female stars, the scenario writer, the pathetic "extra" man and woman, the publicity man, all are envisaged and portrayed for us in most fascinating way. Within the pages of the book is encompassed all aspects of the "movie" world, with the manners and customs of its people. It is written in a breezy style, always easy to read, never tiring. There are 32 actual photographs from the "movie" world to illustrate the text. (Century.)

MIRACLE OF A ROSEBUSH

A LITTLE souvenir edition of Mabel Wagnalls' short story, "The Rose Bush of a Thousand Years," from which was made the new film play, starring Nazimova, called "Revelation," has been issued. The illustrations are photographs of the actress in various scenes in the play. The story is that of a Parisian artist's model, who poses surreptitiously as the Madonna in the ancient rose bush of the monastery at Hildheim, causing a rapacious vision to bless the last hours of a dying monk. The adventure ends with her own miraculous redemption. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

CHERADAME WARNS US

ANDRE CHERADAME, whose "Pan-German Plot Unmasked" was one of the sensational books published just after the outbreak of the war because it exposed the Teutonic dream of domination of the world was to be secured, now warns America in another volume, practically a continuation of the first one, what it may expect unless the Rhine, her offer should be rejected, for it would not be a due recognition of victory for the allies. As long as Germany remains in control of Austria and the Balkans, she will be a menace to the world. The "Pan-German" bridge across the corpse of Serbia must be destroyed and dethronement of the Hapsburgs and complete reconstruction along democratic lines of the political institutions of Central Europe are the sine qua non of complete allied victory and a lasting peace. He predicts that unless this is done and barrier states are erected to destroy the Hamburg-Berlin Gulf scheme, Germany will be master of such overpowering and resourceful empire that in the "War after the war" she will easily regain the provinces restored in the west, seize Canada and, with the aid of a German-American organization, dictate to the United States. He calls on America to remember these things when she sits in at the peace council and to see to it that the Germany that plans this aggression is destroyed. (Scribner's)

NEW RANDALL PARRISH STORY

"THE DEVIL'S OWN," by Randall Parrish, is an exciting story of a gambler, Joe Kirby, familiarly known as the "Devil's Own." He breaks a Missouri planter in order that he may get possession of his daughter, who is very wealthy in her own name. A young army lieutenant happens to be present during the plotting and becomes very much interested and takes it upon himself to protect the girl as well as her own.

The story is staged in Indian warfare times and many of the scenes occur on board Mississippi River steamers and are of particular interest to Middle West readers. (A. C. McClurg.)

CHARACTER STUDIES

LIFE in the interurban trolley cars of Indiana pictured in "Caste Three" by Gertrude M. Shields. The principal male figure is a youth who makes himself extremely wearisome by parading his nose too ample literary knowledge. A job as clerk in a bookstore gives him an excuse for some of his homilies on literature. The character of Mary Young, who humanizes this prig somewhat, and gets him first to love her and then to be satisfied with a commonplace girl with no traveling fund. The title is far-fetched. (Century Co.)

WAR WHIRL IN WASHINGTON

AN amusing picture of Washington before it got things to going for the war, now is Frank Ward O'Malley's "The War Whirl in Washington." Mr. O'Malley found the national capital all bound round with red tape. A characteristic story is that of Barney Flynn who tried to sell to the Government a steel cot that would last forever and who was shown out of every department he visited because he was "suggesting an idea which never has been tried in the whole history of this department." But—"Zowie! Suddenly upon Washington burst Julius Rosenwald as head of the supplies department of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

"Cots!" cried Julius. "We make 'em," said Barney. "What kind?" said Julius. "Best for least," said Barney. "How fast?" said Julius. "Ten thousand a day," said Barney. "Then, why in the name of God and America do you stand around here talking about them?" screamed Julius. "Make 'em, dammit, make 'em!"

They've got a lot of Julius Rosenwalds down there now and the red tape boys are not running things any more, so Mr. O'Malley probably would not see as much of that sort of thing there now. But he has written a good book anyway. It is a fine picture of the Capital in war time with its population nearly doubled and everybody thinking in billions. He pays his respects to the "dry" situation and makes the interesting discovery that the number of razor cases in the colored quarter was reduced from 204 during the last year of the alcoholic period to 124 during the first "dry" year. A truly significant barometer. (Century Co.)

"THE WAY OUT"

EMERSON HUGHES has grouped a "passel" of Kentucky mountain feudists, a capitalist of gross instincts, his lovely and misnamed wife and a cabaret singer of the co-responder sort in "The Way Out." The story is of movie scenario type, with several incidents classing as thrillers. David Joslin, reared in the mountains, comes from his young wife because they are first cousins. He goes out into the world to work as a day laborer, but the New York capitalist takes him to the city, and he meets the cabaret charmer. Their acquaintance is limited to one brief call in New York and one later meeting, also brief, when she has gone on the road; but because of these interviews, David's conscience tells him that he is unworthy to become a preacher, as he has vaguely intended to do, or to carry out his cherished purpose of founding a college for his people. The college enterprise, on which a considerable start has been made, is left as unfinished business when David goes to war, with the beautiful New York woman, now a widow, as its prospective backer in future.

An entertaining chapter of mountain anecdotes includes the story, told long ago as a New England tale, of the illiterate storekeeper who charged a customer with a cheese, when the article purchased was a grindsome. It turned out that he had forgotten to make a hole in the middle of the round figure which he drew in his account book. An especially good touch, in another part of the book, is the terse form of the true reached by the feudists. "Fur's I'm concerned," one of them announced, "I'm through if you fellers air." "Suits me," was the other clansman's reply. (Appleton.)

BOOKS RECEIVED

"PIONEERING WHERE THE WORLD IS YOUNG"—By Alice Tisdale (Henry Holt & Co.). A woman's impression of Manchuria, a country that has not yet had a chance. It is well-written and splendidly illustrated with photographs reproduced in rotogravure. The author has toured Manchuria thoroughly. It is ethnically China and she very strongly protests against Japan's plan to exercise a suzerainty over it.

"OVER JAPAN WAY"—By Alfred M. Hitchcock (Henry Holt & Co.). An interesting story of life in Japan. It is very intimate in its character, the writer having been all over Japan, studied its people in their homes, learning their games and amusements and watching them at work and at play. The volume is lavishly illustrated with rotogravure photographs. The book gives what is undoubtedly a very good impression of Japan and Japanese life.

ST. LOUISAN ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT

By the Associated Press. MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 15.—George Harma, Peoria, Ill., was elected president of the National Association of Sheet Metal Contractors at the annual convention here. Frank R. Higgins, St. Louis, was elected second vice president.

BETTER HOMES, BETTER INVESTMENTS, BETTER BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, BETTER POSITIONS

Will be found in the 10,000 offers in tomorrow's big Sunday Post-Dispatch Real Estate and Want Directories.

Out at sunrise

Which will contain offers of Employees and Employers, Landlords and tenants, Buyers and sellers, Investments and investors, Homes and home-sweepers, Lost articles and finders, Educational, professional and other service announcements, Opportunities and more opportunities. Don't fail to consult these big directories.

Place YOUR Want Ad today—the earlier the better.

TRY A THREE TIME AD—costs less, produces more, seldom fails to satisfy. CALL at this office, at your drug-gist's, over your phone, or mail your ad.

What They Are Doing in the Movies

A New Department That Will Appear in the Post-Dispatch Every Saturday



DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "SAY, YOUNG FELLOW," WEST END LYRIC.

New Releases

West End Lyric—Douglas Fairbanks in "Say, Young Fellow." New Grand Central—Madge Kennedy in "Our Little Wife." Kings—Mae Murray in "A Mormon Maid."

SECOND WEEK. Orpheum—Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey in "Over the Top." RETURNS. Central—"My Four Years in Germany." Palace-Crystal—"The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin."

"OUR LITTLE WIFE" AT GRAND CENTRAL

Madge Kennedy Has Role of a Flirting Bride With Honey-moon Guests.

Madge Kennedy will have the run of the screen at the New Grand Central for the week beginning tomorrow in Avery Hopwood's comedy drama, "Our Little Wife," which has been described as "a play of thrills and a customer with a cheese, when the article purchased was a grindsome. It turned out that he had forgotten to make a hole in the middle of the round figure which he drew in his account book. An especially good touch, in another part of the book, is the terse form of the true reached by the feudists. 'Fur's I'm concerned,' one of them announced, 'I'm through if you fellers air.' 'Suits me,' was the other clansman's reply. (Appleton.)"

FAIRBANKS IN NEW PLAY AT WEST END LYRIC

"Say, Young Fellow," Gives Athletic Star a Chance to Do Many Stunts.

Douglas Fairbanks is to be the star at the West End Lyric and Lyric yodexes for the coming week in his latest comedy of strenuous action, "Say, Young Fellow!" After his swing around the circuit as a Liberty Bond orator it was reported that the seemingly tireless "Dough" was exhausted, but there is said to be evidence of a quick recovery in this swiftly-moving film drama, which has many strenuous scenes which give the most agile of all film stars a fine opportunity to show that he is back in his old form.

Fairbanks has the role of a newspaper reporter who does many wonderful stunts while gathering information. He interviews a millipede who has never been interviewed before and he unearths a fraudulent scheme which the town "boss" is trying to put over. His acrobatics in his search for news include feats vaulting, scaling the front of a building and battling a band of infuriated factory hands. Of course, there is a girl in the play. She is portrayed by Margery Daw, and in the end it is her quick wit rather than the hero's muscle and agility which help him to win out. The bill also will include a Mack Bennett comedy and a Pathe News Weekly.

Pennsylvania Lines. Change of Time. Commencing June 16 train No. 114 leaves St. Louis 8:00 a. m. and at 8:20 p. m. and returns.



Scene from "OUR LITTLE WIFE" with MADGE KENNEDY. NEW GRAND CENTRAL.



THE KAISER, THE BEAST OF BERLIN. CRYSTAL AIRDOME-PATHE.

WHERE SCREEN STARS TWINKLE

Moving pictures are now a recognized form of entertainment on the Western front. Behind the lines in France the Y. M. C. A. has established 400 "projection posts," where pictures are shown to the soldiers. These posts are moved as the lines are changed.

After eight months' enforced idleness, due to a broken leg, J. Warren Kerrigan, the Peoria star, is back "on location." The first picture in which he will be supported by his mended leg will be "A Dollar Bill," adapted from Credo Harris' Toby.

A Brooklyn man has opened a combination cafeteria and moving picture house. The diners see the pictures while they eat. Shaded lights on the tables illuminate the food without obstructing the view of the screen.

A barber in Kokomo, Ind., runs pictures on his ceiling for his customers to look at while they are being shaved. He gets the once-a-week shavers interested in three-times-a-week serials and reaps a harvest of whiskers and money.

J. C. Ragland, the new St. Louis manager of the Vitaphone, was the first man to demand and receive \$1 each for seats in a picture show. He did it at the showing of "Que Vadis" at the Astor Theater in New York.

Watterson R. Rothacker, president of the Rothacker Film Co., has been appointed chairman of the Middle West Membership Committee of the Motion Picture Industry National Association.

Paramount has arranged with Montgomery Flag to produce a series of 16 two-reel comedies based on Flag's drawings.

Comedian Fred Stone's first Paramount comedy, now in the making, will be a circus story written by John Emerson and Anita Loos. Stone's contract is said to call for a salary of \$15,000 a week for 10 weeks.

Klaw & Erlanger, who own a half interest in "Daddy Long Legs," with Henry Miller as the star, are asking \$100,000 for the picture rights. A short time ago Miller was willing to sell these rights for \$40,000.

Pictures of Col. Roosevelt's expedition into the wilds of Brazil opened for their first showing in New York last Sunday. They are said to be unusually rich in scenic beauty.

The Famous Players Co. has decided to eliminate from its productions "all photodramatic offerings of a morbid, depressing or tragic character." It also will bar all plays touching on religious problems.

MAE MURRAY IS STAR IN "A MORMON MAID"

King's Theater Feature Is Moving 'Drama of Pioneer Days in West.

At the Kings Theater, beginning Sunday, the program will have as its feature Mae Murray, in "A Mormon Maid," from the story by Paul West. The picture is described as very intense, and the star takes the part of the daughter of a man turned Mormon because he is driven by Indians to a Mormon colony for safety. She is wooed by a young man of the church, but an "Apostle" of the Mormons desires her as his sixth wife. Finally the "Apostle" is killed after a number of exciting incidents, and the young lovers are happy. Hobart Bosworth, Frank Borzage, Edythe Chapman and Noah Berry are the principals in Mae Murray's support. The Kings Screen Telegram and other films will complete the bill.

War Films Still Popular

"Over the Top," with Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey in the leading role, will continue for another week at the Orpheum. "My Four Years in Berlin," based on the experiences of United States Ambassador Gerard, will play a return engagement at the Central. "The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin," will have a special two-days' run, Monday and Tuesday, at the Pageant Theater and Crystal Air-dome.

Burton Holmes has started for France where he will make pictures which will show the social, economic and industrial conditions among the noncombatants of the allied nations.

The newest Bluebird photoplay, now in production, is "The Rustler of Wind River," with Monroe Salisbury and Helen Eddy in leading roles.

Fatty Arbuckle's next comedy will be entitled "Good Night, Nurse." It is scheduled for release early in July.

Before the snow flies thousands of old and almost forgotten films will be put out as "reunions." Among these will be Chaplin comedies, Kay-stones comedies, Famous Player successes and Fox dramas. Many of the best Theda Bara pictures will be revamped.

JAPAN LANDS MARINES IN CHINA

Action at Swatow Because of Disturbed Conditions at Port. By the Associated Press. TOKYO, Wednesday, June 13.—Japanese marines were landed on Sunday at Swatow, a treaty port of China, and a center of the sugar industry, 225 miles northeast of Canton. According to an official announcement issued here today, Japanese marines were sent ashore because of the disturbed conditions at the Chinese port.

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS

ORPHEUM THEATER

5th & St. Charles. 200-TWICE TODAY—THE VITAPHONE'S SOUL-STIRRING PHOTOPLAY. "OVER THE TOP" With Sgt. Arthur Guy EMPEY. Matinee, 2:00. Saturday, 2:00. Sunday, 2:00. FULL ORCHESTRA.

NEW GRAND CENTRAL

SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON. "PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK." For the kiddies—LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD—A Merit Comedy. Continuous Performances Daily from 2 to 11 P. M. Prices: Regular 5c, 10c. After 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30. HUNTERLY CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND Opera House 15-25c. MAKERS OF HISTORY. A GORGEOUS PATRIOTIC SPECTACLE. FIREFIDE REVERIE. HERE & THERE. A New Act in Variety. AND SEVEN OTHER FLEETING ACTS. World's Latest News & Comedy Picture. (Pathe) 11:15, 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15.

COLUMBIA 15c-25c. Cost & Comfortable. 9th & St. Charles. Continuous Performances. 11 A. M. 2 P. M. 5 P. M. 8 P. M. 11 P. M. HIGH-CLASS ACTS. Bobber's Arabs. Clifford Hinkle & Co. Vipers & Vagabonds. 5 Other Acts and Best Features.

Elsie Herndon Kearns Co. In CLASSIC PLAYS at HOTEL STATLER. June 17, 18, 19.

SUMMER RESORTS. Desires. A recognized standard of excellence. Come to Atlantic City and enjoy the delights of the World's Greatest Casino. Ready 600. BUDY LANE.

EXCURSIONS. St. Louis & Tennessee River Packet Co. Excursion Season Now Open. St. Louis—Every Monday to the battle field of Shiloh. Only \$10.00 round trip. St. Louis—Every Tuesday and Saturday to Quincy. Only \$10.00 round trip. Both include meals and berth. Write or phone Wharfboat, foot of Pine Street.

EXCURSIONS. PAGEANT CHORAL SOCIETY. SATURDAY. 2:15 P. M. TICKETS AT KEISELHORST'S PIANO COMPANY. 1203 OLIVE STREET.

EXCURSIONS. PARK THEATER. THE PARK OPERA CO. "THE MIKADO." Real Sale Now Open. 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Downtown. Sale of Columbia Pictures.

EXCURSIONS. BASEBALL TODAY. BROWNS vs. BOSTON. Tickets on sale at Danziger & Kahn, 211 Olive Street. Between Olive and Locust. Olive 1272.

EXCURSIONS. STEAMER ST. PAUL. JUNE 15th. 8:15 P. M. TICKETS AT KEISELHORST'S PIANO COMPANY. 1203 OLIVE STREET.



## City News in Brief

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

James M. Franciscus, general chairman of the Convention Committee of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, and William A. Giraldis, president, yesterday sent out an appeal to local members of the exchange, urging them to register today for the national convention which convenes Monday.

The annual spring festival and bazaar of the St. Louis Altemheim will be held next Sunday afternoon at 5408 South Broadway.

## POLICE ITEMS.

John Wesley Jones, 40 years old, known to the police as "the four to four" because his specialty was

raising checks from \$4 to \$40, yesterday pleaded guilty in Judge Callahan's court, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The transaction for which he was indicted was raising a check to \$40, and attempting to pass a raised check on the Hynes-Weaver Shirt Co., Seventh and Pine streets.

Eight automobiles reported stolen yesterday afternoon and last night belonged to Floyd Bush, 3649 Laclede avenue; Arthur Bick, 3427 Laclede avenue; Dr. F. J. Pterref, 1703 South Grand avenue; Carl Park, 3301 Shenandoah avenue; Conrad Reimer, Overland Park; Emil J. Bernick, 3926 Sullivan avenue; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., 3010 Locust street; and Horace M. Swope, 4466 Westminster place.

Frank J. Reinhardt, a grocery salesman from Peoria, Ill., stopping at the American Hotel, told the police that three men accosted him at Eighth and Gratiot streets last night and told him they were detectives. They searched him, he said, under the pretext of looking for a revolver,

and took his wallet containing \$329 in cash and checks for \$252 and \$120.

Charles Spicuzza of 2336A Madison street told the police that he was sitting on his back porch at 9 o'clock last night when three men walked into the yard and said that they were policemen. They began beating him, Spicuzza said, and when he fought back one of the men shot him in the right leg.

Mrs. Sophia Bessick, 5182 Maple avenue, told the police that a youth snatched her handbag from her in front of 1443 South Eighteenth street last night. The bag contained \$6.40 and a pair of silk gloves.

Mrs. Gertrude O'Reilly, 21, and her husband, James, a chauffeur, 24, of 3645 Page boulevard, were arrested today, together with George Reich, 20, a driver for a parcel delivery company, after Reich had delivered to Mrs. O'Reilly a dress which he was supposed to be taking from Senzenbrenner's store to Mrs. B. Heinrich, 5337 Cates avenue.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The Glasgow Mothers' Club gained \$24.60 for the Junior Red Cross by conducting a moving picture show in the Glasgow School auditorium. Mrs. D. D. Goldberg of 2948 Thomas street is president of the club.

A resolution to permit the Children of America Loyalty League to give a pageant in the municipal theater in Forest Park next October was adopted by the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The proceeds of the pageant will be devoted to the maintenance of hospital beds in Neuilly, France.

One of the 2-year-old twin sons of Mrs. Freda Barlos, 1507 Franklin avenue, jumped from its crib yesterday afternoon when the mother went to the grocery, and when she returned she found the baby rolling about on the floor with the coal oil can. The baby had swallowed some

of the oil. He was sent to the city hospital.

Carbolic acid and a revolver were used last night by William B. Ingensbohs, 45 years old, a grocer, of 3209 Dakota street, to end his life. He was sitting in his buggy at Maury avenue and Hartford street at 6 p. m., when he drank the poison and shot himself.

Sergt. Daniel P. Maloney of the Magnolia Avenue District dropped dead at 6 o'clock last night in a drug store at 3556 South Grand avenue. He was 57 years old, and lived with his wife and five children at 3522A Utah street. He had been on the force 29 years.

Rudolph Guenther, 25 years old, a machinist, of 724 Carrie avenue, and Fred Klem, 39 years old, a bartender, of 5000 Easton avenue, were knocked from Guenther's motor cycle last night in a collision with the automobile of Joseph Mogler, 2936 North Ninth street, at Eleventh street and Bremen avenue. Klem suffered brain concussion, and was

taken to the city hospital. Guenther, who was cut on the face, was arrested. Mogler surrendered at the Angelica Street Station, and was released on bond.

James C. Eppy, secretary of the Police Board, has been presented with a honor medal for his services in getting the Police Department "over the top" in the Third Liberty Loan Bond drive.

Help keep your soldier boy's mind in the right channel by sending him his favorite newspaper, the Post-Dispatch, by mail. Phone Olive 6800 or Central 6800.

## DEATHS

ALTHEM—Died, Panny Althem (nee Moller), wife of Harry B. Althem. Funeral from family residence, 4003 Lafayette avenue, Sunday, June 16, at 2 p. m. Motor.

HERZOG—Entered into rest on Friday, June 14, 1918, at 8 a. m. Edward Herzog, beloved son of Louis Herzog and dear father of Louis Herzog, Edward Herzog and Mrs. Herzog. Funeral from family residence, 4003 Lafayette avenue, Sunday, June 16, at 2 p. m., to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Motor.

HOPMAN—On Saturday, June 15, 1918, at 2:30 a. m. Louis H. Hopman, beloved son of the late Louis and Emma Hopman, dear brother of Arthur Hopman, dear brother-in-law of Mrs. H. H. Kamp (nee Hoffman), and brother-in-law of H. H. Kamp, at the age of 38 years 11 months 10 days.

Funeral Monday, June 17, at 2:30 p. m. from residence, 3007 Rauschenbach avenue, to New Bethlehem Cemetery. Motor. Private.

HOGAN—Entered into rest Thursday, June 13, 1918, at St. John's Hospital, John B. Hogan, aged 57 years. Interment at Vandalia, Ill., Saturday, June 15.

HUNING—Entered into rest Thursday, June 13, 1918, at 2 a. m. Fred W. Huning Jr., beloved son of Fred W. and Sophia Huning, dear brother of Bertha, Lydia, Kate, Minnie and Raymond Huning, our dear brother-in-law and uncle, at the age of 38 years and 11 months.

Funeral on Sunday, June 16, at 2 p. m. from family residence, 4014 North Twenty-fifth street, thence to St. Peter's Cemetery. Funeral private. Motor.

JUNGKERN—Entered into rest Friday, June 14, 1918, at 3 p. m. Margaret Jungkern, beloved mother of the late Jacob Jungkern, dear mother-in-law of Charles Jungkern (nee Wander), grandmother of Marie and Carl Jungkern, and grandaunt of Clara Cleopatra Hamor, in her ninety-first year.

Funeral from residence of daughter-in-law, 1830 South Seventh street, Sunday, June 16, at 1 p. m. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. (C7)

KANE—Entered into rest on Saturday, June 15, 1918, at 9:45 a. m. Jennie B. Hunter Kane (nee Bohn), beloved wife of James Kane, dear mother of Fred Kane, Mrs. H. E. Dupperret, Mrs. D. E. Kane, and Benjamin Kane, and our dear mother-in-law and grandmother, aged 60 years.

Funeral from residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dupperret, 484 Persimmon street, Monday, June 17, at 2:30 p. m. Deceased was a member of St. Louis Court of Honor, No. 162, and Ladies' Auxiliary, B. R. T. Evansville (Ind.), Brantford (Ont.) papers please copy.

MALONEY—Entered into rest on Friday, June 14, 1918, at 5:30 p. m. Sergt. Daniel P. Maloney, beloved husband of Mary Maloney (nee Smith), father of Leo, Adrian, Mary, Cecelia and Teresa Maloney, and the late Mrs. Helen Williamson.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, 523 1/2 Utah street, on Monday, June 17, at 9 a. m., to St. Placid Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Motor. Friends are respectfully invited. Deceased was a member of Laclede Council, No. 1196, K. of C.

MUELLER—Entered into rest on Thursday, June 13, 1918, at 5:30 p. m. Annie Mueller (nee Schreiner), of 3446 South Broadway, beloved mother of Harry, Otto, Philip, Frieda and Ella Mueller, and our dear sister, grandmother and aunt, at the age of 63 years.

Funeral on Monday, June 17, at 2 p. m. from Ziegenhain Bros' chapel, 2623 Cherokee street, to New St. Marcus Cemetery. Motor. Deceased was a member of Col. Hassendubel's Women's Relief Corps, No. 18.

NOBS—On Thursday, June 13, 1918, at 1:30 p. m. Rudolph Nobs, beloved husband of the late Lena Nobs (nee Groth), and dear father of Adina Bomer (nee Nobs) and Bertha Rauschenplat (nee Nobs), and our dear father-in-law, grandfather and uncle, aged 71 years and 11 months.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Lena Bomer, 1974A Arkansas avenue, on Sunday, June 16, at 2:30 p. m. thence to New St. Marcus Cemetery. Motor. (C8)

PETRI—Entered into rest on Thursday, June 13, 1918, at 9:10 p. m. Adella M. Petri (nee Muskopf), of 3424 Illinois avenue, beloved wife of Henry A. Petri, dear daughter of Johann and Adella Muskopf, sister of Walter J. and Harold Muskopf, and our dear sister-in-law and aunt, at the age of 36 years.

Funeral Sunday, June 16, at 2 p. m. from Ziegenhain Bros' chapel, 2623 Cherokee street, to New St. Marcus Cemetery. Motor. (C7)

SHERIDAN—Entered into rest on Friday, June 14, 1918, at 11 p. m. Simon P. Sheridan, beloved husband of Catherine Sheridan (nee Albright), father of Joseph, Marguerite and Philip Sheridan, son of Catherine Sheridan and the late James Sheridan, and our dear brother.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, 3111 Mullinphy street, on Monday, June 17, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Leo's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited. Deceased was a member of Calvary Council, No. 1196, K. of C.

SOLOMONSKY—On Thursday, June 13, 1918, Bertha Solomon (nee Fothglaeser), beloved wife of Sigmond Solomon, and dear mother of Louis Solomon.

Funeral from Ziegenhain Bros' chapel, 2623 Cherokee street, Sunday, June 16, at 4 p. m. Private. Motor. (C7)

SULLIVAN—Entered into rest on Thursday, June 13, 1918, at 10:30 p. m. Richard Sullivan, dearly beloved husband of Anna Sullivan (nee Hebold), dear father of Edward and Annabelle Sullivan, dear son of Richard Patrick Sullivan, and our brother, brother-in-law and son-in-law, after a lingering illness, at the age of 35 years.

Funeral Monday, June 17, at 8:30 a. m. from family residence, 4415 North Market street, to Visitation Church, thence to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited. (C7)

Notice.

Benton Camp, No. 344, W. O. W. Officers and members are earnestly requested to attend the unveiling of monument erected in memory of Rev. Christian Reuther, on Sunday, June 16, at 2 o'clock, at Vandalia Cemetery, near St. Charles Rock road (take car at Wellston). All Sovereigns are invited to attend.

G. SCHOLER, Con. Com. HENRY SCHUMACHER, Clerk. (7)

## DEATHS

Death notices, first 2 lines 10c per line. Each extra line 5c. Burial notices, 10c per line.

CUMMINGS—On Friday, June 14, 1918, at 2 p. m. Mary A. Cummings, beloved daughter of Anna Cummings (nee Dalton), and the late Patrick Cummings, dear sister of Joseph J. Cummings, William J. Cummings, Robert A. Cummings and Hazel Cummings.

Funeral from family residence, 7401 South Broadway, on Monday, June 17, at 2 p. m. to St. Columbkille's Church, thence to Mount Olive Cemetery. Carriages. (C7)

GLENN—Entered into rest on Friday, June 14, 1918, Katherine E. Glenser (nee Nicklaus), dear mother of Henry P. Lillian B. and William Glenser, our dear sister and sister-in-law, aged 49 years.

Funeral on Monday, June 17, at 2 p. m. from Kriegerhauser chapel, 415 Manchester avenue, interment at St. John's Cemetery. Interment private. Motor. (C7)

HERZOG—Entered into rest on Friday, June 14, 1918, at 8 a. m. Edward Herzog, beloved son of Louis Herzog and dear father of Louis Herzog, Edward Herzog and Mrs. Herzog. Funeral from family residence, 4003 Lafayette avenue, Sunday, June 16, at 2 p. m., to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Motor.

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Funeral on Monday, June 17, at 2 p. m. from Ziegenhain Bros' chapel, 2623 Cherokee street, to New St. Marcus Cemetery. Motor. Deceased was a member of Col. Hassendubel's Women's Relief Corps, No. 18.

NOBS—On Thursday, June 13, 1918, at 1:30 p. m. Rudolph Nobs, beloved husband of the late Lena Nobs (nee Groth), and dear father of Adina Bomer (nee Nobs) and Bertha Rauschenplat (nee Nobs), and our dear father-in-law, grandfather and uncle, aged 71 years and 11 months.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Lena Bomer, 1974A Arkansas avenue, on Sunday, June 16, at 2:30 p. m. thence to New St. Marcus Cemetery. Motor. (C8)

PETRI—Entered into rest on Thursday, June 13, 1918, at 9:10 p. m. Adella M. Petri (nee Muskopf), of 3424 Illinois avenue, beloved wife of Henry A. Petri, dear daughter of Johann and Adella Muskopf, sister of Walter J. and Harold Muskopf, and our dear sister-in-law and aunt, at the age of 36 years.

Funeral Sunday, June 16, at 2 p. m. from Ziegenhain Bros' chapel, 2623 Cherokee street, to New St. Marcus Cemetery. Motor. (C7)

SHERIDAN—Entered into rest on Friday, June 14, 1918, at 11 p. m. Simon P. Sheridan, beloved husband of Catherine Sheridan (nee Albright), father of Joseph, Marguerite and Philip Sheridan, son of Catherine Sheridan and the late James Sheridan, and our dear brother.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, 3111 Mullinphy street, on Monday, June 17, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Leo's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited. Deceased was a member of Calvary Council, No. 1196, K. of C.

SOLOMONSKY—On Thursday, June 13, 1918, Bertha Solomon (nee Fothglaeser), beloved wife of Sigmond Solomon, and dear mother of Louis Solomon.

Funeral from Ziegenhain Bros' chapel, 2623 Cherokee street, Sunday, June 16, at 4 p. m. Private. Motor. (C7)

SULLIVAN—Entered into rest on Thursday, June 13, 1918, at 10:30 p. m. Richard Sullivan, dearly beloved husband of Anna Sullivan (nee Hebold), dear father of Edward and Annabelle Sullivan, dear son of Richard Patrick Sullivan, and our brother, brother-in-law and son-in-law, after a lingering illness, at the age of 35 years.

Funeral Monday, June 17, at 8:30 a. m. from family residence, 4415 North Market street, to Visitation Church, thence to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited. (C7)

Notice.

Benton Camp, No. 344, W. O. W. Officers and members are earnestly requested to attend the unveiling of monument erected in memory of Rev. Christian Reuther, on Sunday, June 16, at 2 o'clock, at Vandalia Cemetery, near St. Charles Rock road (take car at Wellston). All Sovereigns are invited to attend.

G. SCHOLER, Con. Com. HENRY SCHUMACHER, Clerk. (7)

HERZOG—Entered into rest on Friday, June 14, 1918, at 8 a. m. Edward Herzog, beloved son of Louis Herzog and dear father of Louis Herzog, Edward Herzog and Mrs. Herzog. Funeral from family residence, 4003 Lafayette avenue, Sunday, June 16, at 2 p. m., to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Motor.

HOPMAN—On Saturday, June 15, 1918, at 2:30 a. m. Louis H. Hopman, beloved son of the late Louis and Emma Hopman, dear brother of Arthur Hopman, dear brother-in-law of Mrs. H. H. Kamp (nee Hoffman), and brother-in-law of H. H. Kamp, at the age of 38 years 11 months 10 days.

Funeral Monday, June 17, at 2:30 p. m. from residence, 3007 Rauschenbach avenue, to New Bethlehem Cemetery. Motor. Private.

HOGAN—Entered into rest Thursday, June 13, 1918, at St. John's Hospital, John B. Hogan, aged 57 years. Interment at Vandalia, Ill., Saturday, June 15.

HUNING—Entered into rest Thursday, June 13, 1918, at 2 a. m. Fred W. Huning Jr., beloved son of Fred W. and Sophia Huning, dear brother of Bertha, Lydia, Kate, Minnie and Raymond Huning, our dear brother-in-law and uncle, at the age of 38 years and 11 months.

Funeral on Sunday, June 16, at 2 p. m. from family residence, 4014 North Twenty-fifth street, thence to St. Peter's Cemetery. Funeral private. Motor.

JUNGKERN—Entered into rest Friday, June 14, 1918, at 3 p. m. Margaret Jungkern, beloved mother of the late Jacob Jungkern, dear mother-in-law of Charles Jungkern (nee Wander), grandmother of Marie and Carl Jungkern, and grandaunt of Clara Cleopatra Hamor, in her ninety-first year.

Funeral from residence of daughter-in-law, 1830 South Seventh street, Sunday, June 16, at 1 p. m. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. (C7)

KANE—Entered into rest on Saturday, June 15, 1918, at 9:45 a. m. Jennie B. Hunter Kane (nee Bohn), beloved wife of James Kane, dear mother of Fred Kane, Mrs. H. E. Dupperret, Mrs. D. E. Kane, and Benjamin Kane, and our dear mother-in-law and grandmother, aged 60 years.

Funeral from residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dupperret, 484 Persimmon street, Monday, June 17, at 2:30 p. m. Deceased was a member of St. Louis Court of Honor, No. 162, and Ladies' Auxiliary, B. R. T. Evansville (Ind.), Brantford (Ont.) papers please copy.

MALONEY—Entered into rest on Friday, June 14, 1918, at 5:30 p. m. Sergt. Daniel P. Maloney, beloved husband of Mary Maloney (nee Smith), father of Leo, Adrian, Mary, Cecelia and Teresa Maloney, and the late Mrs. Helen Williamson.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, 523 1/2 Utah street, on Monday, June 17, at 9 a. m., to St. Placid Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Motor. Friends are respectfully invited. Deceased was a member of Laclede Council, No. 1196, K. of C.

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Its  
in the  
**HEART**

**BUILDING MATERIAL**  
 FIRE ESCAPE—For sale; perfectly new; now on building at 514 Washington; building to be wrecked; will consider any offer. Only Pfeiffer, 4904 Berlin. (c)

**REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE**

**SOUTH**  
**NORTH**

**45.00 MONTH WILL BUY**  
four-roo mbungalow, chicken shed, grape  
ar and fruit trees, on car line, including  
Interest: price cut to \$500; owner sick,  
nnelled to leave city. Apply to DAVID P.  
AHY, 8816 Florissant av. Phone Colfax  
0.

**\$18,750—RENT, \$3000**  
Six-family apartment of 4 and 5 rooms  
h. rent \$250 month; terms of sale, \$2500  
h. balance \$1750 month, and will take resi-  
dence or clear property a short way; 5125 to  
Delmar bl.; will sell one or more build-  
ings; best bargain since the war started. See  
Mr. G. T. Burdau, 5th floor Wainwright  
g. 7th and Chestnut sts. Phone 2-1111

**FINANCIAL**

Solid spots, 15c Hqs. minimum 30c.  
Out-of-town orders 10 per line extra.

NEY—For salaried people upon their own  
names; easy payments; confidential; quick.  
Her & Co., room 317 Commercial Bldg.  
and Olive sts. (cd)

NEY advanced salaried people; cheap  
rates; easy payments; save yourself money!  
our terms first. 1801 Railway Exchange.  
(cd)

**"See Us for Money"**  
burns to suit: charges very reasonable:  
WALLACE & SONS

LIBERTY BONDS Wtd.—For cash, any  
sum. Box A-361, Post-Dispatch.

**APARTMENTS—WEST**

LIN. 6127—Second floor, 5 rooms, sleeping porch, garage; Cabany 2412. (c)  
 PLE. 5515—4 rooms; heat and janitor vehicle; choice location. A. F. Eaton. (c)  
 OUN BLA. 1336 N.—Second floor, north 2 rooms, sun parlor, sleeping porch, Main Central 6548. (c)  
 OUN BLA. 1208—Third floor, south, five rooms; good shape. Main 1198. Central 6649. (cd)

UNIVERSITY, \$58.50 and UP.  
 B Washington: 2 rooms with 3-room library, including fuel gas and electric heat; also one 3-room with 5-room efficiency; modern and exceptionally large. See attendant there or CITY TRUST

**EFFICIENCY APARTMENTS**  
and up, including fuel gas and elec-  
tricity for lighting in addition to regular  
rental service; 2 and 3 room apartments.  
Olive, central; new fireproof building.  
TRUST CO., 1132 Washington av. (68)

**FURNISHED FLATS-APARTMTS**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**FURNISHED FLATS**—Nicely furnished, cen-  
trally located, July and August, reason-  
able references exchanged. Call Forest  
(97)

**WEST**

**MAR BL., 8240**—Two-room modern  
modern, housekeeping or sleeping. (7)

**NISHED APARTMENT**—4 rooms  
sleeping porch and sun parlor. (67)

**NISHED APARTMENT**—Neatly  
furnished; all conveniences; reasonable; West  
Forest 9642K. (7)

**NISHED APARTMENT**—July and Au-  
gust furnished. Furnishings beautiful (for  
apartment, in best section of West End,  
apartment without children. Box Y-170, P-D.  
(C1)

**SE BL., 8535**—To couple with refer-

(b) **UNIVERSITY, 338.50 AND UP.**  
 3 Washington; 2 rooms with 3-room  
 efficiency, including fuel gas and electric  
 refrigerator; 1 room with 2-room efficiency;  
 1 room with 3-room with 2-room efficiency;

See attendant there or CITY TRUST  
1132 Washington Av. (c8)

**NORTH**

**FURNISHED FLAT—4** rooms: all mod-  
conveniences; near Grand and St.  
Lindell 5437W. (c7)

**FIELD, 5905A—Furnished flat; 4**  
rooms, or will shafe. (c7)

**WREATH, 4035 N.—Nicely furnished 4**  
rooms; bath; heat; summer. (c7)

**Share attendant with employed wom-**  
**en** Forest 3542. 1623 Semple. (c)

**FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT**

**WEST**

INGTON BL. 4200—Beautifully fur-  
ished 10-room house, southern exposure,  
water heat. Call Forest 4577 for apart-  
(66)

**FURNISHED BUNGALOW**

lease—This charmingly arranged 7-  
bungalow: 2 baths, marble shower,  
furnished porch; garage for 2 machines; situ-  
ation exclusive.

**JACKSON PARK,**  
Washington av. 7400 west. Phone Han-  
5. Open today.

**PAUL JONES REALTY CO.**  
411-412-413 Wainwright Bldg.

**FLATS AND APTS. WANTED**

ATTENT Wtd.—Or heated flat, 6 light, 2 rooms, with heat and garage. Box A—Post-Dispatch. (6)

**HOUSES WANTED**

AGE Wtd.—Brick; 4 rooms and bath. Gas, electricity; in south. Mrs. D. Swift, 1616 Franklin. (7)

**FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED**

FISHED HOUSE Wtd.—4 or 5 room, modern house for family of six respectively; West End preferred. Phone Room

**URBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT**

—**WATER GROVES**—Immediately across  
entrance to Algonquin Club. 5  
Hall Whittemore Co. 118-120 N.  
(4th)

**Delightfully Located—Webster Park**  
rooms; strictly modern; large porches  
and hot water heat; convenient to  
city and 4200 university; leaving for  
Minnesota July 1. Phone Webster 1939W. (6)

**URBAN PROPERTY—FURNISHED**

**10 E. BL. 7357—2 or 3 large, bright**  
rooms, furnished for housekeeping; large  
back porch; modern bath; central heat.  
Call 10 E. Bl. 7357. (4)

**LET-BUSINESS PURPOSES**  
**SOUTH**  
S-3504 California, large, convenient.  
S-1196, Central 6849. (ch)  
S-2002 Sidney; large; will put in order  
suit you. Main 1106, Central 6849. (ch)  
**WEST**  
LOUIS CO. PRODUCERS MARKET.  
New commission houses; also cor-  
porate. Apply 2 North Sarah. (ch)

**NORTH**

1132 N. Broadway; large, conven-  
Main 1195, Central 6810. (58)

**GARAGES AND STABLES**

GE—Granite floor; light and water.  
Von Versen. (7)

GE—Brick, 5x40; heat, running  
water; low rent. 734 Aubert. (7)

**REAL ESTATE**

Mid apt, 15c line, minimum \$6c.

**FARMS FOR SALE**

—For sale: 120 acres in Ozarks. For particulars write to owner, S. J. Steeleville, Mo. (1)

—For sale: 56 1/2 acres of bottom land, situated on river or stream, 8 miles from city limits. Call te. 205 W. Shilmer. (1)

—For sale: 10 acres of unimproved 2 1/2 miles on good rock road from S. J. Fla. in Marion County a bargain will be made for cash or trade of value. Box C-147, Post-Dispatch. (C1)

For sale, 60 acres, 2 1/4 miles from Mt. Vernon, on public road and good neighborhood; good land; fine place for fruits, hay or grain; 5-room house; fine water; 13,000 terms \$400 cash and \$200 per month. 6 miles from Mount Vernon house; fruit; fine pasture; price terms \$300 cash, 20 months. Write for rent: A. H. Folk, owner, Mount Vernon, Ill. (1)

**URBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**BELOW 88 PER FOOT NOW.**  
 are \$8.50 to \$15 after June 30, so no

On those splendid building sites, look for the new station, the new station, the new station, walk south to any lots given and lot and block number, then for price and terms.

**BARB GOCKE, 7214 Chestnut st. (682)**

**AGOR HOME-SPLENDID GARDEN.** 1000 sq. ft. lot, 100 ft. chicken wire fence, garden and lawn; splendid kitchen; Kirrawood-Pergusa line to Kirrawood at Washington and Clay, walk to school, west to Bonanza. See it by the av.

**BARB GOCKE, 7214 Chestnut st. (682)**

**YOUR \$50 LIBERTY BOND**

Give your dead to 4-room bungalow, all new, 100 ft. lot, 100 ft. chicken wire fence, water and electricity, close to school, west to Bonanza. See it by the av.

**BARB GOCKE, 7214 Chestnut st. (682)**

200 cash or bond; balance \$14 per  
covering all interest and principal.  
SEE FORTSANT AVE.  
SEE WEST GOODFELLOW AV. (91)

### MAPLEWOOD

—For sale or exchange, TERT. Him-  
plewood: 1-room brick; good condition;  
fruit, shade trees, garden. Callers  
make offer. (91)

### WEBSTER GROVES

TER GROVES—Immediate, 1/2 acres  
in exchange for 1/2 acre garden  
offers submitted. F. Churchill White  
Co., 118-120 N. 4th. (99)

**WELLSTON**  
 For sale: two \$20 Liberty bonds  
 \$12 per month buys 4-room frame, ad-  
 cellar; lot 50x100; water. Apply 1417  
 Q)

1



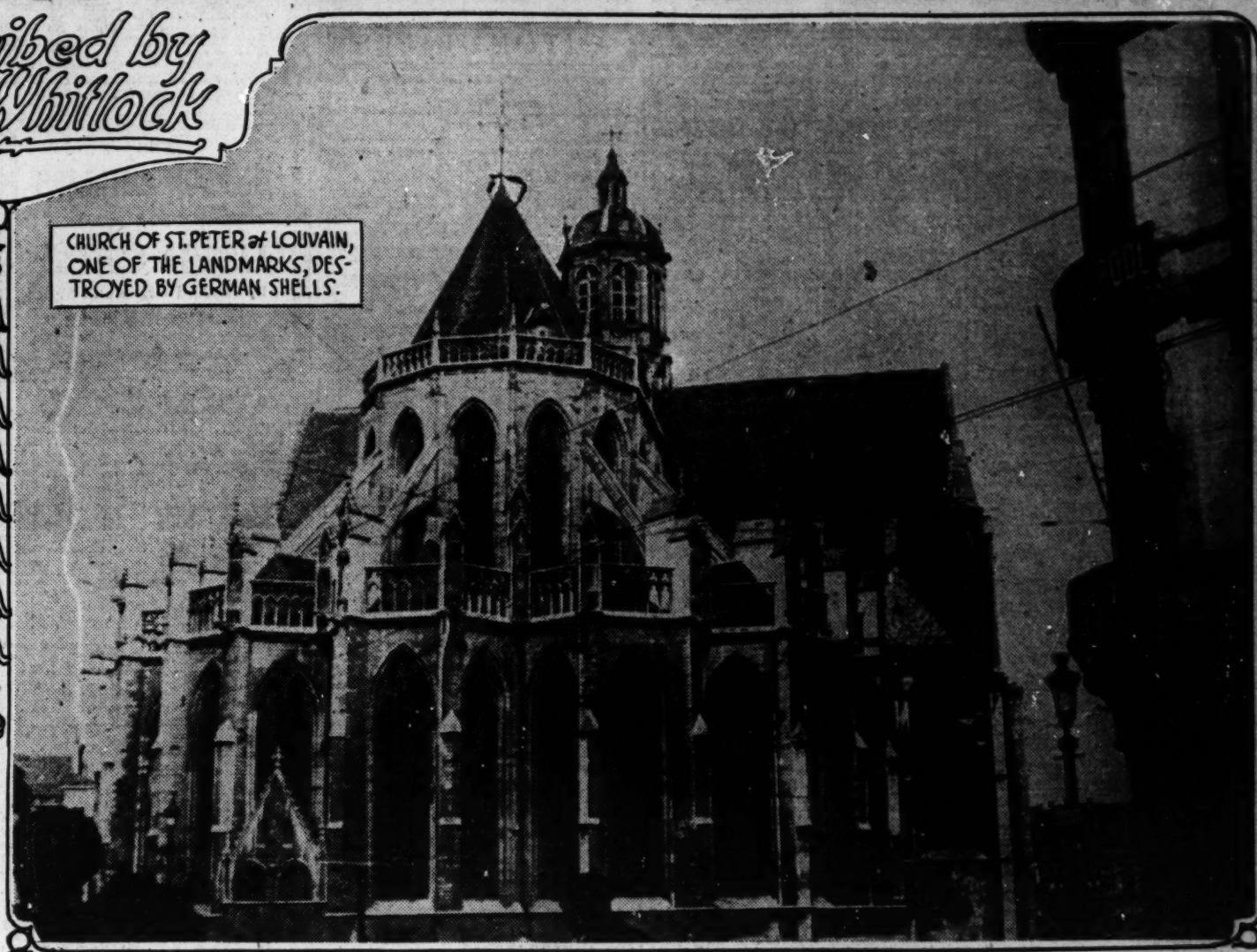
# GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS AT ITS HEIGHT IN LOUVAIN

*Described by  
Brand Whitlock*

PRIESTS AND  
NUNS AT  
TERMONDE  
WHO  
MINISTERED  
TO WOUNDED  
© BY E. A. WEIGLE



CHURCH OF ST. PETER AT LOUVAIN,  
ONE OF THE LANDMARKS, DESTROYED BY GERMAN SHELLS.



Over 200 Residents of City Were Slain, Several Thousand Made Prisoner, and 600, of Whom 100 Were Women and Children, Deported to Germany—2000 Homes Burned.

By BRAND WHITLOCK,  
United States Minister to Belgium.

**F**inally Monsieigneur Coenraets and Father Barys were ordered to proclaim this message to the people, to exhort them to be calm and to cease firing on the German troops. They went, accompanied by Manteuffel and a platoon of soldiers, on their ungrateful and impossible mission.

Monsieigneur Coenraets was a man over 60 and already aged by toil and constant study; broken by emotion and by the horrors that were going on about him, he was forced by the score of soldiers who surrounded him, and by the two officers who cocked their revolvers always at his head, to march through those streets, followed by women and children who had known and revered him all their lives, lifting their hands, weeping, praying, swearing to him that they would do all they could to save him, and the town.

His voice was closed with smoke and dust, he was ready to faint, yet hour after hour he must march about, the dignified vice rector of the old university, with the Dominican friar, halt at every corner and recite the proclamation in French and in Flemish—as though he had already judged his fellow citizens! As though he were imploring his own to desist from crimes of which they were only the victims!

## The Germans Inflamed

**N**EAR the statue of Juste-Lipse, there in the rue de la Station, there appeared a figure that flits across the scene of the Louvain tragedy like some actor in the cinema, Dr. George Berghausen, a young surgeon in the landstrum. He came running in wild excitement, and as he met the company of hostages, he cried out that a German soldier had just been killed by a shot fired from the residence of David Fishback, and he shouted to the soldiers:

"The blood of the entire population of Louvain is not worth a drop of the blood of one German soldier."

They went on; one man says that one of the German soldiers threw an inflammable paste into the house of Mr. Fishback, and that it flared into flames; I do not know. But a moment later, there at the foot of the statue of Juste-Lipse, lay the body of David Fishback, an old man of 82, beside that of his son. The old coachman, Joseph Vanderbosten, had entered the house to try to save the life of his master; but he did not return. His body was found the next day amidst the ruins.

Nearly 300 persons were gathered in the Place de la Station; "most were weeping." In the midst of this inferno, amid the roar and glare of flames, with the crackling of rifle shots, the steady cluck-cluck-cluck of machine guns, making a noise like a riveter, and the most hideous of all sounds, the ululations of a mob dominating all the rest, the massacre and the incandescence went on.

It continued all through the night; toward morning the great tower of St. Peter's Church burst into flames, but the soldiers would not allow the people to enter the church to save it. The great bell fell with a crash. And dawn came, and another day, but the horror went on. It was Wednesday morning, the 26th. German soldiers, drunk, black with the soot of their incendiaries, were going through the streets and bursting into houses, crying "Heraus!" turning the covering inmates into the streets, with such blows and brutalities as made the experience of each person a calvary. Often in these irruptions, obsessed by the idea of franco-tireurs (irregular sharpshooters) they would shout "Man hat geschossen!"

## Shot Down in Streets

**T**HE people were thus assembled in tragic groups between the tottering walls of burning houses; marched through choking, suffocating streets that were strewn with the dead bodies of men and of horses; the women and children weeping, screaming, imploring, and the soldiers compelling them to walk with their hands up, or making them kneel, or run, or kicking them or striking them with their fists, or with the butts of their guns, herding them through the streets, in the midst of the smoking ruins, and other soldiers, with wine bottles under their arms, went reeling past crying out at the captives: "Hund! Schwein! Schweinhund!"

Now and then the soldiers would tell the people that the place of execution had been reached; then they would change their minds and seek another place, a species of torture that was practiced all over Belgium. And now and then German soldiers fired at them from the upper windows of the houses which they were sacking. Finally, however, after having been marched all over town—one group was marched to Herent and back—they were assembled in the Place de

la Station; old men and old women and young women and little children; they were bound hand and foot, then tied up in a great human packet, by a long rope, so that they could not move.

There were by evening more than a thousand persons huddled there in the square. A drizzling rain was falling, soaking them to the skin. They had nothing to eat or drink. Now and then a man would be shot; often the soldiers would lead some one off and a volley would be fired. Then those in the square would be told that he had been killed and that a like fate awaited them.

One man, bound round and round by cords, was struck by an officer several times, knocked down, made to stand, then knocked down again; he was hung by the waist to a lamp post; finally, after all this torture, he was hung by the neck.

The young abbe whom I mentioned before had been given a safe conduct to leave the city and, on Thursday morning, had gone along the Chaussée d'Aerschot as far as Rotselaar; there he encountered a group of soldiers, who refused to look at his papers, but arrested him and took him back to Louvain with other prisoners, and finally, toward evening, to the Place de la Station.

There his hands were tied behind his back and he was fastened to the other persons by barbed wire, and made to stand all night, not allowed even to lean against the wall. The soldiers would lead out from time to time some one and shoot him. They witnessed many executions and heard volleys, which, as they assumed, meant many more. Toward morning they saw a priest shot, and were told that their time had come.

The young abbe pronounced a collective absolution for all those about him—Ego was absolvo a peccatis vestris. Ire nomine—(I absolve you from your sins. Go in the name...)

But no, soon after his hands were loosened; he was allowed to go into the waiting room of the station, where he was held until Saturday, and then a German Sergeant took pity on him and told him he could go.

And so for another day and another night the madness went on, the murder, the looting, the sacking, the riot and the burning and the lust; with soldiers pillaging the houses, bearing the wine in great baskets out of the cellars, to be guzzled in the street, while men and women and children were shot down and their bodies left to lie in gutters or on the smoking ruins, or thrown into foul cesspools.

## People Ordered Away

**T**HEN, on Thursday morning, the 27th of August, at 9 o'clock, the Germans announced that it was necessary to bombard the city, and they issued an order to all the inhabitants to leave the city at once. It was but another comedy, for there was no bombardment, and probably no intention of any gun was fired two or three times, that was all.

But again the soldiers went from house to house, ordering the inhabitants to leave, giving them no time to prepare, refusing them permission to take anything with them. And then began that awful exodus. On all the roads leading from Louvain the people went, old men, women, children, nuns, priests, the sick, even women just arisen from childbirth—driven like cattle.

Ten thousand of them in one body were forced to march to Tirlemont, 18 kilometers from Louvain; perhaps as many found their way to Brussels. It was a tragic hegra; many fell by the roadside; some went mad; some wandered for days in the fields and woods around; some drowned themselves in streams. The members of the Garde Civique, and hundreds of women and children were sent to a prison camp at Munster, in Germany, and kept there for months, exhibited as specimens of the Belgian franc-tireurs.

No one was spared, unless it were the occupants of the houses in the demense of the Duc d'Arenberg, a German, at Heverle-ter-Plank, where the Duke has a chateau. Many of these houses were marked in chalk: "Nicht Pluenderen" (Don't pillage).

In liberating that same night were in the throng that had been driven out along the road to the west of Louvain, toward Tervueren. They were nearly 90, among them the rector, the vice rector and the professors of the university and the rector of the American College; and there were about 70 members of a Jesuit community at Louvain, which for days had given food and lodging to German officers, had nursed the wounded, German and Belgian, and buried the dead.

Some of them wore the brassard of the Red Cross, bearing the German seal. They set out, on foot, of course, for Brussels; they had reached Tervueren. There the soldiers halted them, searched them, taking away everything they had, including their papers of identity, and tore the Red Cross brassards from their arms. The soldiers, who were in masses, mocked, insulted and

menaced them—with empty bottles, with guns, and with bayonets; one soldier tried to slip a cartridge into the pocket of the soutane of one of the priests, and two of the priests were pushed into a ditch by an angry oberleutnant and ordered to remain there.

"From that moment," said the Jesuit father, who calmly and in his stately French, told me of his experiences—I translate his words almost literally—"we had the impression, which was not denied by the events, that it was the rule of the arbitrary, and that the officers were abandoning the clerics to the invective and hatred of the soldiers. The latter indulged themselves in such acts, attitudes and conduct as, from the point of discipline alone, seemed very strange on the part of subordinate in the presence of their chiefs.

The officers did not make a gesture or a sign that would put an end to it, and their attitude was equal to an approval or an encouragement; several of them even joined their invectives to those of their subordinates."

## Murder of Priests

**T**HE priests were assembled in a field, and made to sit back to back on the grass, while the passing soldiers constantly menaced them with death. An hour passed and an officer came, counted the prisoners, divided them into groups, and ordered the first group to stand in line.

"All the members of this group are hostages," said the officer, "and will accompany a column of supplies. If a single shot is fired against the column, all will be shot."

While they were waiting for the column to arrive, the oberleutnant suddenly remembered the two priests whom he had thrown into the ditch. One of them was Father Dupierreux, a young ecclesiastic student. The soldiers, in searching him, found a private diary. He still had his Red Cross brassard, and this was violently torn from his arm and the oberleutnant, gesticulating wildly and shouting insults, cried out, in German:

"A Red Cross! A Red Cross! We will give him a Red Cross!"

And he ordered that a large cross be traced in red chalk on Father Dupierreux's back, and when it was done, he said:

"His case is settled." (Son affaire est réglée). And so it was. Two soldiers led Father Dupierreux forward; he was pale, but he was calm; he held a crucifix in his hands. An officer and a noncommissioned officer followed. A priest with a knowledge of German was called upon to translate from Father Dupierreux's diary.

"If you omit or change the sense of a single word you will be shot, too!" said the oberleutnant. The priest read a few lines referring to

## THE TENTH INSTALLMENT

**T**ODAY is published the tenth installment of Brand Whitlock's story of the tragedy of Louvain. In the last installment was described the loot and pillage of Louvain, where German frightfulness was first witnessed.

The historical narrative of the United States Minister will be published entire in the Post-Dispatch, a full page appearing every Saturday.

the burning of the University of Louvain and the library as acts worthy of the Vandals, and then the oberleutnant stopped the reading.

Father Dupierreux was ordered to step a few paces in advance, a firing squad was detailed; the priests were ordered to fix their eyes upon the priest as he stood there, crucifix in hand; the order was given to fire; the volley flashed, and Father Dupierreux fell to the ground, dead.

It was about 2 o'clock. The priests were loaded into great filthy carts, used ordinarily for transporting swine, or on transport wagons. There were five groups of them. The procession started, and for six hours, from 2 to 8, from Tervueren to Hal, passing through the suburbs of Brussels, the carts rumbled, the priests, as one of them said, shown "like criminals to the population."

They were given nothing to eat, not allowed even a drink of water. As they passed through Brussels they were seen and recognized; and two men, their faces blanched with horror, came to the legation to report it. Near Hal they were overtaken by Gen. von Luttwitz's orders and released.

## Fleeing Residents Slain

**B**ACK in Louvain, however, the rage was abating. Friday, the 28th, there was, if not calm, such a diminution of the storm that it seemed; after all the horror, like calm. It was then that Gibson and Bulle, Mr. Sven Pousette, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires, and Blount, drove out to Louvain in Blount's little car. They found evidences of the fury of the destruction, houses still blazing and soldiers pillaging them.

While they were standing in the rue de la Station talking to a German officer, shots were suddenly fired, and the German officer led them to the railway station, where for half an hour they took refuge in the freight depot. During all that time they could hear firing outside. The Germans claimed that they were being fired upon by Belgian civilians from the upper windows of houses in the rue de la Station, but the Belgians of Louvain always insisted that the firing from the upper windows was done by German soldiers placed there for the purpose of impressing the diplomatic representatives of neutral Powers.

I do not know who it was that fired. German soldiers for three days had been firing from the upper windows of houses they were looting, and they did it afterwards. If after three days of such horrors, of such murderous destruction, any Belgians could have been found in the upper stories of houses and were still armed and firing, of that the Germans have never produced any evidence, and they made no arrests, did not even shoot any one, at that time, on such a charge.

The town, indeed, was almost deserted, though the shooting and the burning and the pillage continued until August 30, when Prof. Nerinx of the University of Louvain entered into negotiations with Maj. von Manteuffel, organized a temporary communal administration and succeeded in re-establishing some sort of authority.

## Order Finally Restored

**O**RDERS were issued to the troops by Maj. von Manteuffel to cease firing, and order was restored; it was forbidden to burn homes any more, placards were posted on them, or on certain of them, bearing these words: "Dieses Haus ist zu schützen. Es ist streng verboten, ohne Genehmigung der Kommandantur, Häuser zu zutreten oder in Brand zu setzen. Die Etappen-Kommandantur."

(This house must be protected. It is strictly forbidden to enter the houses or to burn them without the consent of the Kommandantur.)

The number of citizens of Louvain slain was 210, of both sexes and all ages, from infants of 3 months to persons of 80 years. Several thousand were taken prisoners; over 600, of which 100 were women and children, were deported to Germany.

The Germans report that five officers, 23 men and 95 horses were killed or wounded. Two thousand houses were burned, together with the buildings of the University, the library with its precious manuscripts, and the Church of St. Peter.

Gen. von Luttwitz had heard that the son of the Burgomaster of Louvain had killed a German General. But the Burgomaster of Louvain had

no son, and no German General or other officer was killed at Louvain.

The story of a General shot by the son of a Burgomaster was a variant of the account of a tragedy that had occurred in Aerschot on the 19th, where the 15-year-old son of the Burgomaster had been killed by a firing squad, not because he had shot a General, but because a Colonel had been shot, probably by Belgian soldiers retreating through the town.

## German Felons Released

**T**HIS story flew all over Belgium, with embellishments and improvements; the Colonel became a General, thereby increasing the gravity of the offense, and the boy became a man, increasing the responsibility, and finally, by the time the story got down into the Province of Namur, the son of the Burgomaster became the daughter of the Burgomaster; thus intensifying the horror of the deed.

The story was only a week old when Gen. von Luttwitz heard it. But the story has been best told by the one who knew it best, Mme. Tielemans, wife of the Burgomaster of Aerschot, whose boy—telling her to be brave—was torn from her and shot, as was her husband.

This is the declaration of Mme. Tielemans, widow of the Mayor of Aerschot:

"Here are the facts as I saw them, when the Germans seized Aerschot. About 5 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 19 I was unable to go to church with my children because bullets were falling in the streets; we installed ourselves in a drawing room facing the Grand Place (city hall square). Toward 9 o'clock Belgian soldiers appeared from one of the side streets, their faces covered with blood, supporting one another. I opened the window and inquired what was happening; 'We are retreating, the Germans are pursuing us,' they cried. A few minutes later the Grand Place was covered with German troops, seeing which my son lowered the shade; they immediately fled into the windows; a bullet ricocheted and wounded him in the leg."

"About 10 o'clock the German commander ordered my husband to the city hall; when he arrived, they called him a 'Schweinhund,' and with the greatest brutality, exacted the lowering of the national flag; he was then obliged to translate into German the posters that had been placarded in towns, requiring the surrender of firearms and advising the population to keep quiet."

"Meanwhile, officers visited me, asking me for hospitality; there were three of them, a General (Stenger, commanding Eighth Infantry Brigade) and two aids; they were conducted to apartments; their rooms faced the Grand Place; they could watch the troops retreating there. Shortly after they went out; the chambermaid called me to see the condition in which they had left their rooms; the worst burglar could not have upset the furniture as the Germans had done; not a single drawer had escaped inspection, not a paper had remained intact."

"The explanation of this conduct was given to me later on. The General asked me the name of the Belgian Colonel that I had received the evening before, insisted on learning to which branch of the service he belonged, etc. I replied: 'I don't know his name any more than I do yours; I don't know whence he came or where he was going, any more than I know your destination.'"

## All Men Arrested

**T**HE German army continued to pass by. They were arresting all men. About 4 o'clock my husband came in. 'So far, so good, but I am uneasy,' he said to me. He took some cigars to give to the sentinels guarding the house. The position of the doorway to the street through the garden enabled us to catch sight of the General on the balcony. I remarked to my husband that what he was doing might displease the authorities."

"As I re-entered the house, I glanced into the Grand Place and saw distinctly two columns of smoke, followed by a number of rifle shots. My courtyard was immediately invaded by horses and soldiers, who were firing in the air like lunatics. My husband, my children, the servants and myself had only time to rush into a cellar, hustled by soldiers, who took refuge in our house, firing the while. After a few moments of indescribable anguish, one of the aids-de-camp came downstairs shouting: 'The General is dead; I want the Mayor.'"

(Another full page of Brand Whitlock's story will be published in next Saturday's Post-Dispatch.)

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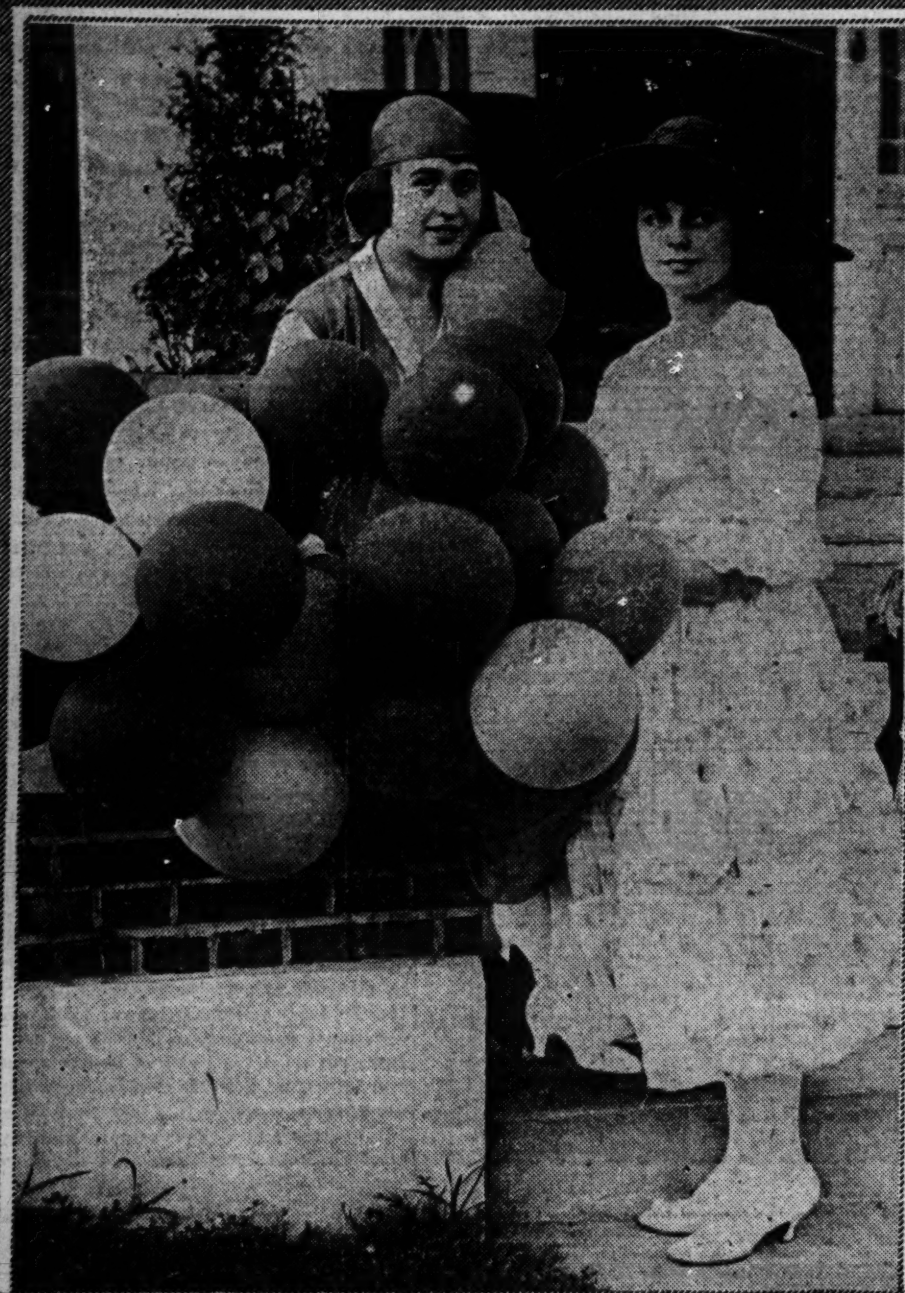




Editorial Page  
News Photographs  
Women's Features  
SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics  
Sporting News  
Market Reports  
SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.



Eloise Lockett and Jane Healy.

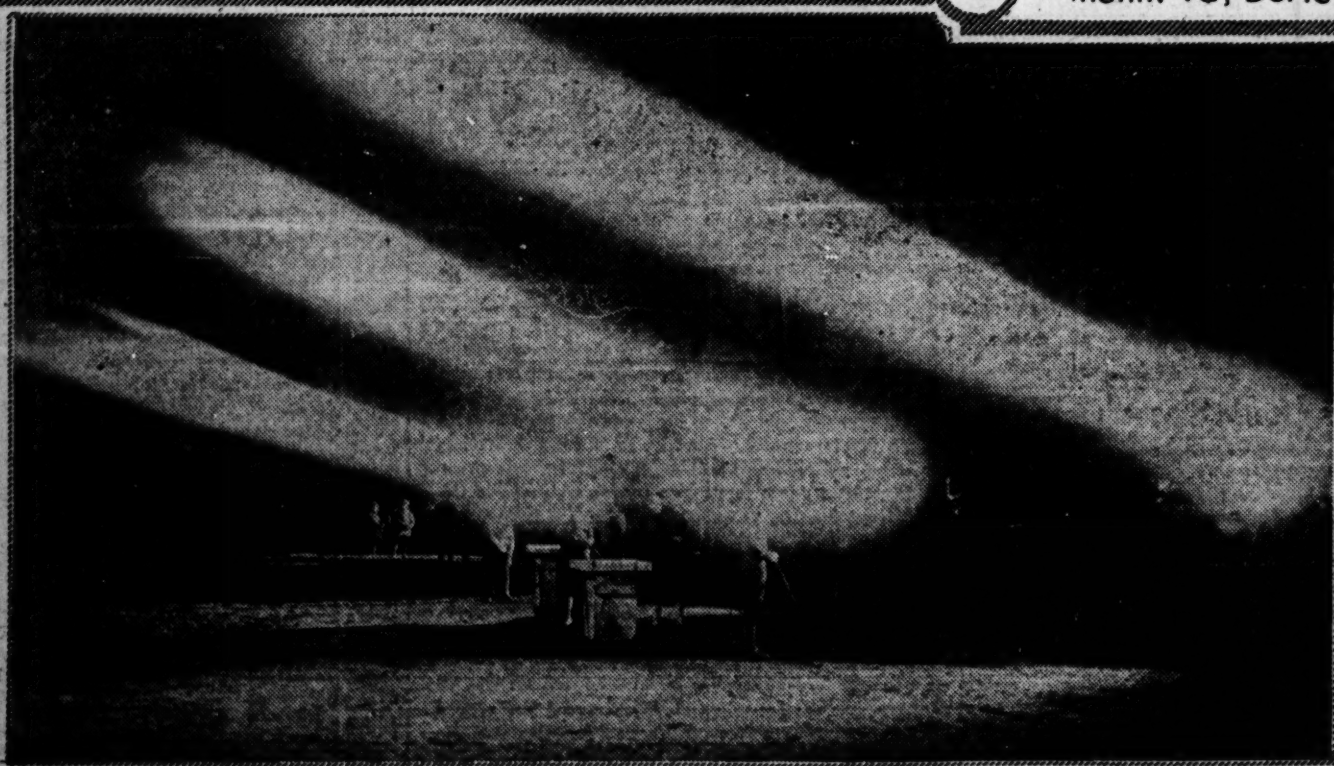
"JUST SIXTEEN CLUB" at Red Cross Garden Fair.  
Given at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Wilson, 4259 Lindell.



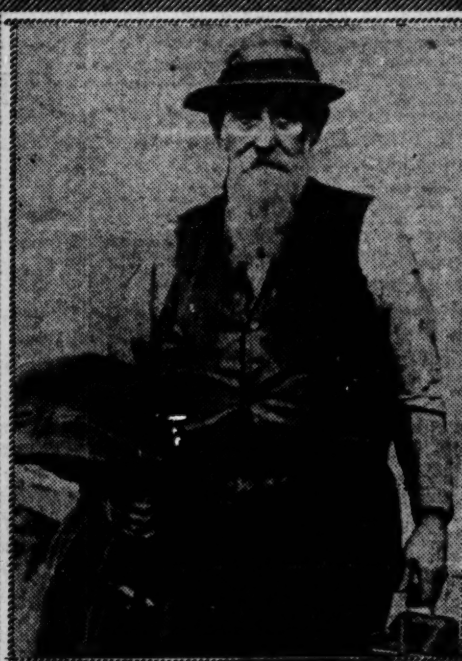
"The Four Periods"—Ann Hancock, Quaker, Ruth Kreismann, '76, Doris Maul, '64, Thelma Kreismann, 1918.



June Curran and Florence Warner, in Irish booth.



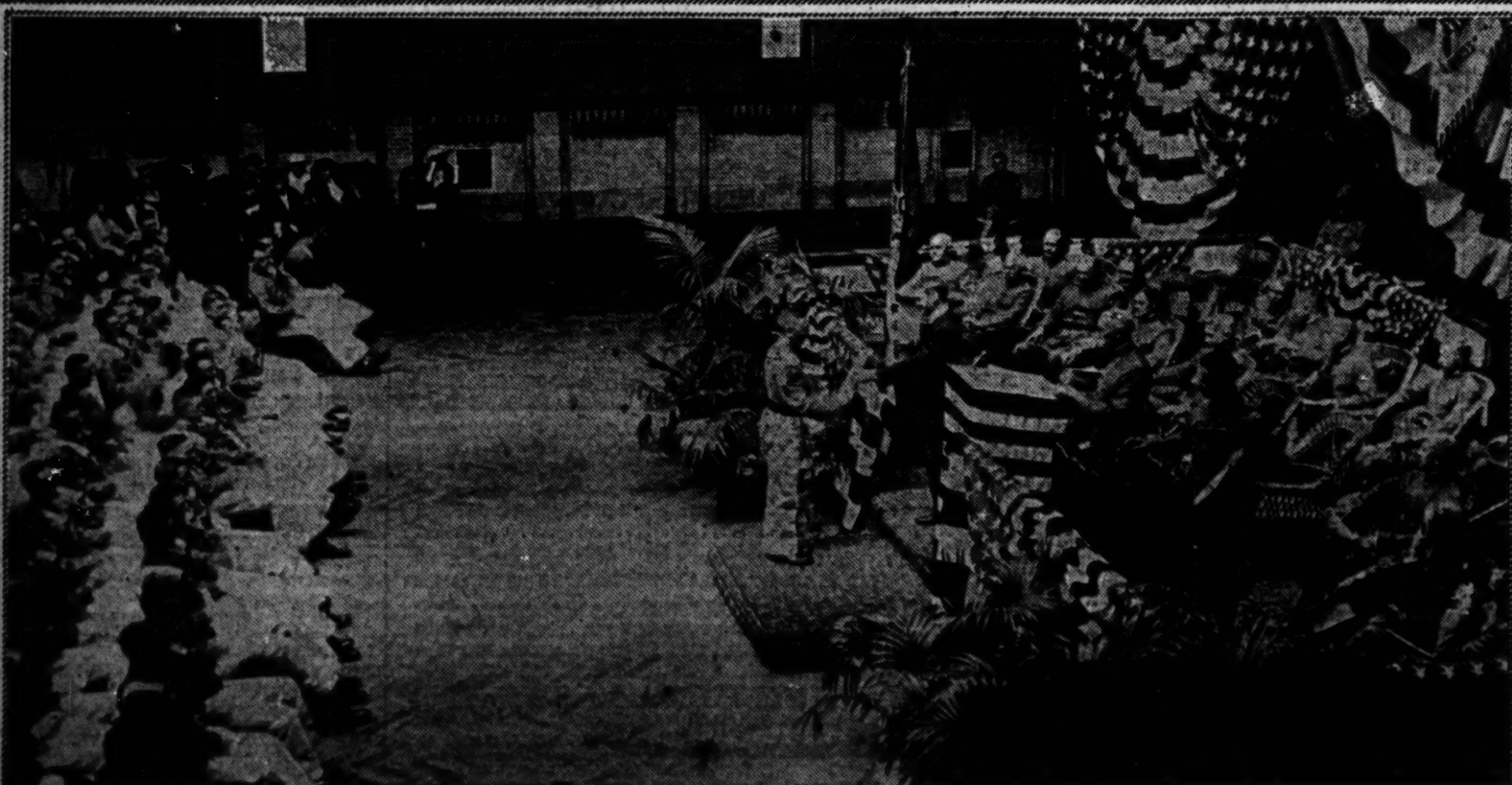
Testing searchlights in Washington, D.C., which form part of the equipment of the Anti-Aircraft Division of Engineers, U.S.A.



"Dad" Babcock, 97 years old, helping to build ships in Tacoma, Wash., a trade he has followed 80 years.



May Cabanne, Elizabeth Grayson and Josephine Stewart



The West Point class of 1919, graduating a year ahead of time, receiving diplomas from Secretary of War Baker.



Historic bridge, in Venice, which had a narrow escape from destruction in enemy air raid...



**ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH**  
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 Dec. 15, 1878  
 Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.  
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**POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION**  
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**SUNDAY** ..... 361,263  
**DAILY AND SUNDAY** ..... 194,593

#### THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.  
 JOSEPH PULITZER.  
 April 10, 1907.

#### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

##### The Krenning Case.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 I was very much pleased with the editorial of "The Krenning Case," in your yesterday's publication. It not only shows what a great and patriotic paper the Post-Dispatch is, but it also expresses the opinion of the loyal Americans of St. Louis.  
 We do not wish the mob-law to prevail nor do we wish negligence to duty when we know of persons who have made or who are making seditious remarks against our country, therefore we ask justice. All we desire is to know that while our dear ones are fighting the enemy "over there," our secret service is doing its duty "over here."

Three cheers for the Post-Dispatch and may it keep up the good work! Our boys of St. Louis will be proud to know that their Post-Dispatch is helping them in the fight.  
 B. SMITH.

Good Work for Suffering Belgians.  
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 Four carloads of clothing were shipped to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, as a result of the campaign recently carried on by the Advertising Club of St. Louis. To the 450 people who assisted in this campaign and to the great number who contributed clothing, we wish to extend our thanks, and in this connection quote the following letter from Mr. Herbert Hoover, who still continues as chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, in addition to his duties as head of the food administration:

The Commission for Relief in Belgium appreciates most genuinely the energy and devotion which the St. Louis Advertising Club has put into its campaign for clothing for the people of occupied Belgium and France. You made the best possible appeal when you asked for understanding friendship and sympathy, and emphasized the privilege the commission offers in making it possible for people to express, through their gifts of clothing, this sympathy. We feel that you have set a high example for other organizations and cities.  
 Mr. Arrowsmith, manager of the clothing department for the commission, makes this statement in a letter:

Your campaign was one of the most gratifying results of an individual drive that has occurred in our efforts to secure clothing for the Belgians. The amount of clothing secured by your friends is surprising and must have exceeded your own expectations. Their value will be great and is increased by the sorting. It can be to be greatly congratulated on your success.  
 All those who contributed clothing to this campaign, or who assisted in the work can feel a keen personal satisfaction in the splendid results obtained.

President, Advertising Club of St. Louis.

Give Osteopaths a Chance.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 The editorial in your live paper yesterday on the subject "Give Osteopathy a Chance" is splendid and timely. We osteopaths of St. Louis, especially, are grateful to you and your paper for the fine way in which you express your views on this matter of giving the osteopaths who are qualified a chance to render services to our work and navy. There is a great need for our work and we are anxious to do our best in the way we are being qualified to serve.

W. F. ENGLEHART,  
 President, St. Louis Osteopathic Association.

Daylight Saving.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 Very likely it is a fact that the manufacturers, large salaried officials, both official and commercial, and that class who enjoy through wealth immunity from work of any kind, report favorably on daylight saving as a means of playing golf to the limit, but another class, the 10-hour-a-day laborers and mechanics—the writer being one of them—do not play golf. Thousands of us find it to be one of the burdens that labor bears patiently and patriotically in the belief that it is a part of our "bit" to stand by the boys in France to the limit. So we endure it with the atrocious prices of food, fuel and raiment put upon us by rapacious profiteers, willingly for the love of our country—God bless it!

We see our wives arise to prepare our early morning meal and our lunches, often as early as 4 a. m. (sun time) nervous and strained from the unusual hour. We, who usually went forth to work from 5:30 to 8 a. m. normal time now hustle out to our various employments at 4:30 and 5 a. m. also nervous and often sleepy. We do not give the full measure of service formerly to our employers, as we have both mentally and physically declined during this daylight saving hysteria. Especially true to the weaker members of my class. Yes, some of the cave men amongst us feel no evil effects of it, but the largest majority do. No, we do not play golf. Men cheat men. Joshua, alone, of all men, cheated the sun!

"What fools these mortals be!"  
 PETER J. HAYNE.

"Health Drinks."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
 Sour milk is sold in groceries as butter-milk, and it is labeled as butter-milk. There seems to be no butter-milk inspector. Whichever is we drifting—that is, which way?

#### INDUSTRY MUST CARRY ON.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. has surrendered to the United States.

In response to a letter from President Wilson emphatically expressing the opinion that it is the patriotic duty of employers and employees to co-operate with the Government in settling all labor controversies through the instrumentality provided by the Government, the officials of the company have agreed to abide by the decision of the National Labor Board. The President's letter to the telegraph heads contains a paragraph that is the last word on the subject:

May I not say that in my judgment it is imperatively necessary in the national interest that decisions of the National War Labor Board should be accepted by both parties to labor disputes. To fail to accept them is to jeopardize the interests of the nation very seriously because it constitutes a rejection of the instrumentality set up by the Government itself for the determination of labor disputes, set up with a sincere desire to arrive at justice in every case and with the express purpose of safeguarding the nation against labor difficulties during the continuation of the present war.

This is the only way out for employers and employees. The plan of the National Labor Board assures justice to both. It substitutes reason for force.

Back of the President's power to enforce the decision is the power of public opinion. The American people insist that there must be industrial peace in order that there may be successful war. It is inconceivable that Americans shall send millions of men abroad to fight the enemy and then doom them to death and defeat by labor wars at home which paralyze the industries needed to supply them with the weapons of war.

In general the spirit of employers and employees has been sound and patriotic. Labor, especially, has responded generously to the appeal of patriotism. The obstructionists who cling to prejudice and selfish interests to the sacrifice of national interests must give way. We are going to carry on.

#### PERVERTING THE WAR POWER.

The "drys" at Washington are not to be diverted from their particular and paramount issue of the war by any German menace against our coasts or by any necessity of backing up the glorious achievements of our troops in France. They have been defeated in their attempt to prohibit by act of Congress beer and wine making as a war measure on the claim of food conservation. They now propose instant and general prohibition as a war measure on the strength of their own declaratory purpose "to help the President win the war." And they further propose in such an act of Congress to make it the "special" duty of Federal and State officers to enforce this law.

This is perfectly logical. Those who would divert the legislative energies of the nation in a great world crisis to the regulation of people's habits cannot hesitate, of course, to compel a diversion of the "special" administrative energies of the nation from the prosecution of the war and the suppression of sedition and treason to this more vital matter in the mighty conflict for human liberty over the earth.

Perhaps they can succeed in so extraordinary an attempt to pervert and divert the Government's war powers. They seem to have Congress so thoroughly cowed in the matter that they can whip it along to any lengths. But there are indications that the executive power of the Government will have something to say, as heretofore, against these efforts in the way of legislative and constitutional demoralization, under the stress of war, for narrow and fanatical ends.

#### A FIGHTING HEART.

Army medical men apparently have decided that there is nothing seriously wrong with "Artie" Zachritz's heart, even if it had been kicked a few inches out of place in a football game, for they have admitted the St. Louis athlete to the national service after rejecting him eight times.  
 Anybody who remembers this young man's football days will understand the decision, while the mere fact of his nine trials for the army should convince everybody else. Whether it is out of place or in place, a fighting heart is a most desirable thing in time of war, and that seems to be precisely the kind of organ that Mr. Zachritz possesses.

News dispatches say that the commander of a U-boat took 80 tons of copper aboard from a captured steamer. Like the man who tried to figure up how much he would be worth if he had a bucket of ice water in Hades, the submarine captain is probably counting his wealth if he can get his cargo back home.

#### GERMANISM'S "DEBACLE" IN AMERICA.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung goes so far as to admit that German successes in Europe are in a measure offset by the "sum total of the losses which we have suffered in America." The German press in the United States, it says, is almost crushed out of existence. The German Alliance and other German organizations have been compelled to divert themselves of everything partaking of Germanism. The German schools are closed. "It is a complete debacle," the paper adds.

If any admirers of what is best in the German character and in German music and literature are inclined to regrets because of the intensified energy given the processes of the melting pot, they may find reassurance and consolation in these admissions. America has been doing the right thing. It has destroyed only the possibilities for harm in the system transplanted here from the places of their Germanic origin and the dismay felt by our enemies shows how hopelessly they had planned for utilizing those possibilities for harm.

Whether the Volks Zeitung is right in declaring that after the war Germans will no longer be able to enter America depends on circumstances. The victory is going to be so complete as to remove the menace of Prussianism, to strip

all that is worst and leave all that is best in civilization's enemy. They may be able to enter, but under conditions vastly different from those of the past.

#### ST. LOUIS' REGIONAL DIRECTOR.

The appointment of a Regional Director to supervise the railroads of St. Louis and the Southwest comes nearly six months after the taking over of the railroad systems by the Government. That is a period largely occupied, we may assume, with a study of the needs of the new status and the changes it makes desirable, and the appointment may be accepted as a recognition of the importance of the railroad interests of the Southwest and their distinctive identity as compared with those of any other grand division.

The workings of the unified transportation system under its provisional organization must have removed all doubt that the successful management of St. Louis' railroad affairs requires direction by specialized knowledge in a separate jurisdiction, as well as its banking activities under the Federal reserve act and its kindred helpful activities under the farm loan act.

The creation of the office will be an assurance that St. Louis' railroads in this time of transportation crisis will not suffer from an unsympathetic, unintelligent management, unfamiliar with our needs, and the first appointee to the office, Mr. Bush, is a railroad specialist of successful career, with a large experience in meeting the Southwest's demands.

#### U-BOAT IMPUDENCE.

American sailors, rescued after their ship had been sunk, say that the Captain of the German submarine that attacked them is a certain Neustidt, who admitted to them that he once served five years as a gunner's mate in our navy. He said, according to their statement, that the date of his departure from Kiel was April 14. His cruise to and within our waters has, accordingly, now lasted a little more than two months.

It is earnestly to be hoped that this cruise is nearing its end; also that such end will come in the capture or destruction of his craft and not in a triumphant return, unscathed, to Germany. The scurrying up and down our coasts of this and perhaps other U-boats, sinking at leisure such vessels under the American flag as are sighted, and successfully eluding all pursuit, is regarded with great glee back in the Fatherland. It is correctly viewed there as showing defiance and contempt for our naval resources. This Capt. Neustidt probably has few of the John Paul Jones qualities, but at a distance of 3000 miles from a base he is doing something approximating a John Paul Jones feat.

Every incentive is presented for running him down and putting him out of business. All Germany will rejoice if he can keep up his work of piracy at will and return home in safety. Immunity of this sort would present a powerful reason for dispatching to this side of the Atlantic a whole squadron of the U-boats that find their operations greatly restricted on the other side. But there will be little inducement to send more over if this impudent Capt. Neustidt speedily comes to grief.

U-boats are being rapidly driven from European waters. To drive them from American waters is worthy of our utmost effort.

#### BOUNDING UP THE LOAFERS.

Work or fight laws are all very well, but, as Provost Marshal-General Crowder has pointed out, they do not solve our military and industrial problems unless they apply to those outside the draft age as well as those in it.

It is a fine thing to compel persons between the ages of 21 and 31 to engage in productive labor if they are not available for army service. But the place of every industrial slacker above or under that age must be filled somehow. Every loafer who can be put to work will take the place of a man of fighting age. He may not fill it as well, to be sure, but a man is a man and right now the biggest question in connection with winning the war is the question of man power.

Six states have already enacted compulsory labor laws—New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, South Dakota and Delaware. Others will fall in line as the State Legislatures meet. St. Louis and Missouri should not lag behind the procession. Our General Assembly cannot tackle the problem before next January, but there is little necessity in St. Louis to wait until that time. The Board of Aldermen has ample authority to take care of the matter so far as this city is concerned. The wheat harvest season is upon us and our neighboring states are calling for labor. There is no excuse for any able-bodied man to be idle and the vagrancy laws on our statute books are already sufficient for all practical purposes.

Are not the times propitious for a general roundup of the nonworkers of this city?

#### UNCLE SAM'S FLOUR BARREL.

It is a long time since Uncle Sam got as close to the bottom of the flour barrel as he is at present. In the whole United States and in Canada the total wheat stocks now amount to less than 22,000,000 bushels, not a fourth of the total at this time last year, after enormous shipments had been made abroad throughout the year. Compared with the annual supply, what now remains is hardly more than the scrapings of the barrel, but it will suffice. In the southern sections, where more wheat has been grown than ever before, cutting has already begun and the cycle of the harvest will progress continually for many weeks, the clatter of the reaping machines in one county not being stilled until it is taken up in the next county to the north. Yields beyond spring expectation probably will also be of continuous record.

Uncle Sam has had a close shave, but by sparing methods he has got through with small hardship and has managed to do a great deal for associates in the war. The \$1,900,000 bushels now on hand do not, we may believe, represent all the saving effected by intensive conservation. In other words, but for those methods the stocks now on hand would probably have been exhausted some time ago and he would now face an actual deficiency.

The "tired business man" might try pitching hay as a vacation diversion this year.



NOT A HEAD ABOVE THE CROWD.

## JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH  
 by Clark McAdams

#### ETERNAL FRANCE.

(The Future.)

In recovery I strolled today  
 Deep in the forest alone,  
 The birds were singing blithe and gay  
 All nature to beguile.  
 I sat beneath a kindly oak  
 Beside a singing stream,  
 Its lullaby small silence broke  
 As I fell into a dream.

I saw the steel-gray furies sent  
 O'er plains of Picardy  
 Where once the sulphur fumes were blent  
 To strangle liberty.  
 I saw the frenzied battle's urge  
 Berserk a million men  
 Where phalanx rush and legion's surge  
 Broke thro' the vale and glen.

There Britain's guns exulting roared  
 And sent the hurtling shell,  
 There Belgium's patriot blood was poured  
 Amidst the gales of hell.  
 There floated the Marne and there the Aisne,  
 Their waves incarnadined,  
 Clogged to the brim with terrors slain,  
 Spurned from beyond the Rhine.

Where, age agone, the Huns had rushed  
 Against the heart of France,  
 Where, age agone, their hosts were crushed  
 Against the allies' lance.  
 O, it was here Columbus's sons  
 Germanic's oafs o'erthrew,  
 O, it was here our pennons waved—  
 The red, the white and blue!

Beyond the hills the Somme flows  
 In peace forevermore,  
 While on its brim the poppy blooms,  
 Nurtured by foeman gore,  
 After I noted Kennel's crest  
 Where Britain's heroes died,  
 Its slopes in verdant beauty dress,  
 Its summit sanctified.

This wreck it was Guynemer's prize—  
 A rotting aeroplane—  
 He won it from the zenith skies  
 From out a shrapnel rain.  
 There, shattered by some demon stroke,  
 A broken ambulance,  
 Where the gigantic battle broke  
 O'er fair fields of France.

There in the weeds 'neath grime and rust  
 Lies an old Taiton gun  
 And on its breach, covered with dust—  
 A sword—its mission done.  
 Upon the cannon's grimy length,  
 This Taiton legend slings—  
 (The Hohenzollern hope and strength—)  
 "Last argument of kings!"

I drew the sword from its sheath—  
 I felt 'twas sacred ground—  
 And on its hilt a laurel wreath  
 All interlacing found.  
 It was a sword that fate had made  
 With wondrous signet.

It bore this legend on its blade—  
 "First Aid to Liberty!"

HENRY JUNE FATER.

St. Louis, June 11, 1918.

If Mr. McCombs, who passed through St. Louis the other day, had cared to do it he could have told us how he discovered Col. House—for McCombs was the discoverer of Col. House. That story is not in the biography which has occasioned the Colonel so much embarrassment. Briefly, it is this: McCombs was trying to get Wilson nominated for the presidency, and he was looking for someone to back the campaign for the nomination. It was a friend who suggested that he go and see Col. House. "House is a rich man who has had some experience in Texas politics and has come to New York to live. He is ambitious to do something politically, and I believe you could interest him," the friend said to McCombs. Think of starting for the White House as a man as little known and as new to politics as Wilson was at that time! McCombs found House, and a few nights later the Texan met Wilson. The schoolmaster impressed him so much that when McCombs left the Colonel's hotel the next day he carried something inside his coat pocket that was no mere scrap of paper. That was the beginning of the Wilson campaign for the nomination which Bryan clinched at Baltimore. McCombs and the President are not very thick these days. It is said that McCombs tried to be a Warwick after Wilson was elected, and the first thing any self-respecting strong man does after he gets in is to kick his Warwick out. It is not ingratitude, but salvation. No man wants to be owned body and soul by the man who made him. Anyway, McCombs could have told us that story had he felt like doing it.

It will gratify many of our readers to know that had English is being arrested at last and held into court. A sign in the Municipal Courts Building:

All noises in this area are prohibited.

Sign in Indian seen from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

New Idea Spreaders  
 and  
 Agricultural Imps.

Let us hope that nobody is hoodwinking us as the German soldier is being hoodwinked. Imagine capturing a German and having him say it was understood in the German rank that all the Americans had been killed, or that they had given it up and gone home again, or something of that sort! Is it any wonder the President has persisted in his distinction between the German Government and the German people?

Someone is writing us a circular letter every few days trying to interest us in an oil well. However, we imagine if the prospect for oil is as good as the promoter says it is the Rockefeller will supply all the money necessary to develop it, which will leave us free to do something for the war.

## The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

#### HELPING RUSSIA.

From the New York World.  
 THE trouble with the resolution now pending in the United States Senate providing for intervention in Russia is that its preamble is either untrue or misleading. It says that the Russian people want to establish a republican form of government and are in sympathy with the cause of the United States and the allies, whereas most of the known facts are to the contrary.

Nearly everything done and said in Russia since its armies were disbanded indicates that the United States and the allies are in greater disfavor there than Germany. Now, as always heretofore, the class-conscious revolutionary socialism of Karl Marx has found in a democracy of order and justice more to hate and fear than in Prussian militarism, which has given the Bolsheviks a free hand in one quarter while it gorged itself in another.

There is a sincere desire in the Western world to help Russia, but how is Russia to be helped if it is hostile to those who would go to its rescue, and who is to say that the poison of Marxism which has produced the Soviet delirium is not as active among the masses who applaud the Soviets? The American commission headed by Elihu Root made the painful discovery, long before Russia went wholly mad, that assistance from anybody except the apostles of classism, anarchy, confiscation and repudiation was not welcome.

President Wilson is informed as to this situation, and no doubt that is why he is in no haste to act. To restore Russia to independence and open the way for a constitutional democracy would be a noble task, but until the fever of Marxism has run its course there is grave danger that an invasion would strengthen the hold of the Lenins and Trotsky upon the country, or throw the greater part of it into open alliance with Germany.

In Russia the Western world is now dealing with Marxism in full flower, and it should note the fact. For the first time, that doctrine, which in the place of its birth is always surrendered when autocracy makes a raid beyond its frontier, is having a trial. Autocracy and Marxism have many things in common. Where autocracy preys upon foreign peoples and states, Marxism despoils its nearest neighbors. The inspiration of both is to be found in ruthlessness and plunder—to reap where somebody else has sown.

Autocratic Russia was long a mystery, misunderstood. Bolshevik Russia has made itself known. It has signed a craven peace with the enemies of democracy, who naturally wink at its depredations. Until by its excesses a considerable portion of its people discover that first help must be self-help, interference is likely to make matters worse. The appeal of the Cadet party, now at hand, may be a hopeful sign, but before democracy can go to the relief of Russia on such an invitation, the Cadets, always under suspicion of reactionary tendencies, must show by deeds as well as words that they value democracy and will stand by it.

#### With Poppies in Their Helmets.

From the Chicago News.  
 WHEN a man or group of men can fight doggedly and successfully through a grim encounter we call them brave and honor their performance. No war can be won without unlimited quantities of this. But when another group of men are able to invest their fighting with a certain loftiness of conception such as characterized the American soldiers at Verdun-la-Poterie the other day the spectator is refreshed and cheered. These American boys conducted themselves gallantly.

"Almost as soon as the Americans arrived at their positions they were called upon to receive the shock of a German assault and displayed magnificent qualities of tenacity and bravery. American machine gunners caused enormous losses in the ranks of the enemy." All this is good, but the notable quality of the event lies in the fact that when the Americans were entering the line they decorated their helmets with poppies from the fields. Now a field of poppies is one of nature's loveliest accomplishments, and a force of young fighting men advancing into mortal combat there to give battle victoriously, their helmets decked with the red and yellow of the flowers, makes a picture that rouses the imagination.

#### TODAY'S BEST CARTOON.



THE DRIVE IS RESUMED.  
 —Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch.



## THE WEEKLY HEALTH TALK

THE SANDMAN  
STORY FOR  
TONIGHT

BY MRS. F. A. WALKER.

Miss Tabby and Two Puppies.

MISS TABBY KITTEN had a new pink satin dress and a pink hat with a pink feather. Miss Tabby Kitten also had a pink sunshade to keep the hot sun off her pretty face. She was all white, not a black spot on her, and her eyes were almost green—just the shade to go with a pink costume. She was not too proud. But she was proud, and when she dressed in her pink clothes and walked down the street everyone stared.

Of course, there were some folks in the neighborhood who did not appreciate Miss Tabby Kitten's good looks or her pretty clothes, and they were Pete Puppy and his brother Fido.

Big Black Cat was a very stylish cat and he was quite a dandy in the neighborhood; so when he espied Miss Tabby Kitten in her pink satin dress and her bobbing feather hat he thought he would speak to her and ask her to take a walk.

Big Black Cat was not very well informed about the manners of well-bred cats; he just did anything he wanted to if he had a chance, so he stepped right up beside Miss Tabby Kitten and said, "Howdy," and smiled. His smile, however, froze on his face, for Miss Tabby Kitten gave him a cold, icy stare. "How dare you address me!" she said. "You have never been introduced."

Big Black Cat did not need to be told to go; he knew he had made a big mistake, but he resolved to be revenged, so when he saw Pete Puppy and his brother, Fido, he said, "If you will go up to Miss Tabby Kitten and pull her pink dress down and hard I'll give you a nice bone."

Pete and Fido did not need to be asked twice; they ran and when they came up behind Miss Tabby Kitten they snatched at her and took hold of the train of her new pink satin gown, and held on tightly.

MISS TABBY KITTEN looked shocked, and then she looked angry, and then she looked meowed, but still Pete Puppy and his brother tugged at her train. She looked up the street and down, but there was no one to help her and so she decided to help herself.

"Kyl, kyl!" cried the puppies, letting go of Miss Tabby's train, but Miss Tabby gave them a sharp bang again and off they ran crying down the street.

The next day Miss Tabby Kitten went all around the neighborhood to get her friends to ask to have all the puppies muzzled, and a few days later poor Pete and Fido sat on the steps looking sad, while Miss Tabby Kitten tripped past them in her pink satin gown and pink hat, her sunshade over her head.

"O! Miss Tabby," called Pete Puppy, "we did not mean to harm when we pulled your dress."

"No, we didn't miss Tabby," said Fido. "Big Black Cat told us to do it and he would give us a big bone." Miss Tabby stopped. "Oh, that was it," she said. "Well, did you get the bone?"

"No," said Pete, "we have not seen him since."

"I will see that you get the bone," said Miss Tabby. "Rover Dog, good friend of mine, and I will tell him to find Big Black Cat and make him bring you a bone."

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## VICKY VAN

By Carolyn Wells,

Author of "A Chain of Evidence," "The Clue," "Overhead Blades," "The Mark of Cain," etc.

(Copyright, 1917, 1918, by Frank A. Munsey Co.) (Copyright, 1918, by J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"But man," I said, trying to be calm, "the whole thing is impossible! How could Mrs. Randolph Schuyler, a well-known society lady, live a double life and act as Miss Van Allen, a gay butterfly girl? How could she get from one house to the other unobserved? Why wouldn't her servants know of it, even if her family didn't? How could she hoodwink her husband, her sisters-in-law, and her friends? Why didn't people see her leaving one house and entering the other? Why wasn't she missed from one house when she was in the other?"

"All answerable questions," said Stone. "You know Miss Van Allen went away frequently on long trips, and was in and out of her home all the time. Here today and gone tomorrow, as every one testifies who knew her."

This was true enough. Vicky was never at home more than a few days at a time and then absent for a week or so. Where? In the Fifth avenue house as Ruth Schuyler? Incredible! Preposterous! But as I began to believe at last, true.

"How?" I repeated, "how could she manage?"

"Walls have tongues," said Stone. "These walls and the house tell me all the story. That is, they tell me this wonderful woman did accomplish this seemingly impossible thing. They tell me how she accomplished it. But they do not tell me why."

"There's no question about the why," I returned. "If Ruth Schuyler did live two lives it's easily understood why. Because that brute of a man allowed her no gayety, no pleasure, no fun of any sort compatible with her youth and tastes. He let her do nothing, have nothing, save in the old, humdrum ways that appealed to his notion of propriety. But



## Importance of Pure Milk and Ice for Baby in Hot Weather

By Dr. Max C. Starkloff,  
Health Commissioner, City of St. Louis.

WITH the advent of warm weather a discussion of the vital necessity for pure milk and ice is not amiss. It is especially important in the case of infants and children, whose health can easily be ruined by impure milk or lack of ice. Some helpful suggestions for the buying and handling and using of these two commodities are therefore timely.

In the first place, while there is no perfect substitute for maternal nursing, clean, fresh cow's milk, properly modified, is the best substitute available. Patent foods should be avoided. They are not fresh; they are expensive, and the babies fed on them are more liable to be sick than those fed on cow's milk.

Buy only clean milk, from a clean milkman, and keep it clean in your home. Buy for the baby the freshest milk you can get, but not the richest milk. If possible only milk delivered in bottles should be used. Dipped milk is never clean and never quite safe; dirt and flies are likely to get into it. If such milk is used it should always be kept covered.

When received the milk should be put immediately on ice and kept there. Warm milk readily spoils and spoiled milk makes the baby sick. Milk in containers which is allowed to get warm to a point of 60 or 65 degrees multiplies bacteria rapidly. While it may not be spoiled, it is dangerous for the baby because intestinal troubles often result. Milk that is not kept cold is never safe milk.

One should never leave an open pitcher out of doors for the milkman to pour milk into. One should never allow milk to stand about the house in open vessels nor on the steps in the sun. Not only the bottles and dishes used, but the hands of the mother should be very clean before preparing the milk.

New rubber nipples should be boiled. All nipples after using should be carefully washed in soap and water and kept covered in a glass containing boric acid or baking soda and water. They should be rinsed before using. Bottles should be kept thoroughly washed in hot suds and placed for 10 minutes in boiling water.

During the summer the milk should always be boiled or pasteurized. Boiling milk kills the germs and makes the milk safer. In preparing milk for the baby it is easier to fix the entire supply for the day at one time. The proper quantity for each feeding is put in a separate bottle.

The milk may be pasteurized by placing these bottles in a deep

saucepan filled with cold water and left on the stove until the water boils. Then remove from the stove to a table and allow the bottles of milk to stand in hot water for 20 minutes. Then cool by placing them in cold water, afterward putting them on ice. Rapid cooling is of great importance.

When milk is boiled this should be done in the separate feeding bottles after it is prepared.

MILK bottles are made to hold milk and should be used for nothing else. As soon as a bottle is empty it should be rinsed with lukewarm water, until it is clean, then scalded and set bottom up to drain.

It might be well to say that our supply of milk in St. Louis is, generally speaking, very sanitary and wholesome. The dairies are under the general supervision of the Health Department, and many changes have been made in the operation of the plants which have materially improved the milk supply.

On considering ice, it is a common idea that ice is necessarily pure, because the water purifies itself in freezing.

This idea is erroneous for the reason that many diseases-producing germs are not affected in their disease-producing power in freezing, but lie dormant during such time and become active again at a higher temperature.

Fortunately, the necessity for ice in the ice used in this city is artificial, and this artificial ice is a safe ice by reason of the fact that it is made from doubly distilled water from the city's water supply which, under the supervision of the Health Department, is of the highest quality. This fact is verified by frequent bacteriological examination of the water.

Ice made from water not known to be pure is always a questionable ice and should never be used for drinking purposes.

SUCH ice may be properly used for storage purposes, but should never be used otherwise. While artificial ice is pure, by reason of the method necessary in its manufacture, it may be contaminated, of course, by handling, and is practically always so contaminated on the surface.

All ice, therefore, which is delivered to your house for your use,

## AN UNHERALDED HEROINE



The girl who smiles and registers "pleasure" while teaching the awkward "rookie" how to dance.

should be well washed before being deposited in your icebox, such washing being done by the most conscientious acquisition in the handling.

No natural ice can be cut in St. Louis without a permit. Frequent tests made by our office show that St. Louis' supply of ice is very satisfactory. The necessity for ice in the summer time is so apparent it is waste of time to mention it. It is vital in keeping the baby's milk cool.

In discussing pure milk and ice, I am glad of the opportunity to say a good word for the work of the Pure Milk and Ice Fund of the Post-Dispatch. Any agency that supplies these two very important products is doing an excellent work and to be commended. The baby's welfare, especially in the warm months, depends very much on whether it gets sufficient quantities of pure milk, which, of course, requires pure ice to keep it in this condition.

If she pays cash at the drug store she comes by her complexion honestly.—Philadelphia Record.

## DON'T VISIT FARMERS THIS YEAR

IF you have friends who live on a farm make it a point, for this summer at least, not to visit them without a definite and unforced invitation. Do not take the car and run out to the Smiths' farm for dinner on Sunday because you know the Smiths have plenty of broilers and sweet corn, unless Mrs. Smith has asked, nay, urged you to come. Do not leave the city and go to Cousin John's in the country for your vacation, taking your three children and expecting free board and plenty of it, unless you can do enough on the farm to compensate Cousin John and his wife for your presence, and also unless they ask you to come.

For this year a great and terrible responsibility lies on the farmer—he must feed the world. He must use all his energy to raise a crop that will supply not only ourselves, but

much of the needs of our allies, who are doing the larger share of the fighting.

The farmer and his wife (especially his wife) have been great sufferers from uninvited visitors, who come to eat because, as they phrase it, "food costs the farmer nothing." Oh, doesn't it? They ought to see a few seed and feed and fertilizer and labor bills!

One farmer's wife, a victim of greed, thoughtless friends and relatives for many years, last year put up a sign at the gate:

"Board \$19 a week. Meals, 50 cents per person. All farm produce for sale at reasonable prices."

Let the people who drive in for fresh broilers and roasting ears and green apple pie, pay for what they get; or else let the farmer and his wife have all their strength and energy for the task that lies before them.—Woman's Home Companion.

## Summer Conservation Menus

Prepared for the Women's Page

By MRS. MARIA L. SCHULZ,

Director of the Neighborhood Kitchen.

## Meatless Green Pea Soup

THREE cupsful of peas and two medium-sized carrots are set to simmer slowly with four tablespoonfuls of oil, or some butter substitute. One cool-savory rule for meatless soups is, cook your vegetables in fat without adding any water at first. Tyla takes one-third of the time which it would take if the water were cooked away. The large amount of fat necessary in this process would be needed anyhow to get this meatless soup up to the right food value.

When your peas and carrots are well done, which will be in about one-half hour, add one cup of ground oats (oatmeal), which previously should be run through the coarse and fine knife of a meat chopper, two quarts of water and a tablespoonful of salt. Let cook for another half hour, turn off your gas or push away from fire. Add one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley and the soup is ready to be served.

Never let your parsley boil, because it will make it lose its attractive green color. Do not throw your pea pods away. If you cannot use them right away, tie them up in an empty salt bag, and use them for flavoring your meat soup the next day or dry them and put away in muslin or paper bags for the winter, when soup bunches are scarce and high priced.

## Stuffed Pork Rib Roast

SINCE there have been orders given to eat less meat, and to use pork instead, here will follow a recipe for the use of the cheaper cut of pork:

Take three pounds of pork ribs (about 15 cents a pound), have the butcher chop the bones lengthwise on the inner side, so you can fold

them up and prepare a filling.

Take two cups of boiled rice, mashed boiled potatoes or stale bread previously soaked for 10 minutes and the water squeezed out again. Chop one large onion, mix and fry mixture to a nice golden brown in the fat cut off from the ribs, which generally are quite fat, so you do not need any additional fat for this frying of the filling. After frying add one egg, one teaspoonful of salt, a sprinkle of marjoram and pepper to suit taste, mix good and fill in the folded-up ribs, fastening them together with toothpicks.

The roast now can be baked in the oven, in which instance you add two cupsful of water, leaving it uncovered to bake for two hours, turning now and then. Or you may put on a tight lid, a Dutch oven being the best for it, and let simmer on top of the stove for two hours, in which instance you should use a little more of the fat, frying to a nice golden brown on both sides.

Then add two cups of hot water and let simmer for two hours, turning once or twice.

Another good way to prepare the ribs is to fill them with small whole apples or apples and dried prunes mixed. The gravy may be thickened with cornstarch.

## Orange or Lemon Cream

DISSOLVE 10 grams (one ounce) of white gelatin in one pint of hot water. Add the juice of three lemons or oranges and one-quarter pound of sugar or a cup of light caro syrup. Put on to cook about five minutes, beating constantly with an egg beater.

Take from the fire and use the yolks of three eggs still beating continuously for another five minutes with an egg beater. Set aside to cool. Beat the whites of the three eggs to a froth, spread on top of your cream, sprinkle with a little sugar, put in refrigerator and serve for cold.

## HOOVER'S MOTTO

FOOD CONTROLLER HOOVER said in an interview in Washington:

"The food hoarder is a national danger, but the food squanderer is a national danger of a far worse type."

"I'd like to put a motto up in every dining room and kitchen in the land, a motto saying, 'More Waste, Less Food.'"

## NEW THINGS.

Ordinarily a scorch stain can be removed by wetting and exposing to strong sunlight, but if it is a stubborn stain rub it with a piece of onion, then soak it in cold water.

Economy of material induced the builders of a summer station in Arizona to erect it on top of a hill and connect it with a tunnel at the ground level.

An Englishman is the inventor of a demountable rim for automobile wheels that is made in two parts, which are locked together with five bolts and a nut.

Even the narrowest and smallest of keys can be made to work as it should in the dark by an Illinois inventor's keyhole guide that can be attached to any door.

German attempts to make a fatless soap from tallow and slaked lime have resulted in cleaning city sewers with the clay, which combines with other waste matter.

## Church Announcements

Your index to tomorrow's services at the leading churches of St. Louis.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Subject of the lesson sermon at each church, "God is Father." Man, Golden Text, Psalm 103, 13. First Church, 11th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Second Church, 12th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Third Church, 13th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Fourth Church, 14th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Fifth Church, 15th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sixth Church, 16th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Seventh Church, 17th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Eighth Church, 18th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Ninth Church, 19th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Tenth Church, 20th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

## THE GLORIFICATION OF DAUGHTER

Sermon by Dr. Rice. In Second Baptist Church, 11th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

## THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN

Westminster, 11th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

## CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

7 and 8 A. M. Holy Communion. 11 A. M. morning prayer and sermon. No evening service.

## CHURCH OF CHRIST

11th and Olive Sts., 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.







## GRAIN MARKETS

### SATURDAY'S COMPARATIVE FUTURE QUOTATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.					
Opening.	High.	Low.	Close	Close Friday	Close Last year.

		JUNE CORN.				JULY CORN.			
Chicago	.....8.	140½	140½	139½	140	141½	.....		
St. Louis	.....	145½ @ 145½	146½ @ 146½	145½	148½	144½ @ 145½	146½		

AUGUST CORN.	
Chicago	147 1/2 @ 145 1/2
Kansas City	151 1/2 @ 147 1/2
St. Louis	147 1/2 @ 145 1/2
Chicago	144 1/2 @ 145 1/2
Kansas City	144 1/2 @ 145 1/2

JUNE OATS.					
Chicago .....	75 1/4	76 1/4	75 1/4	76a	74 1/2 .....
JULY OATS.					
St. Louis .....	80 1/2 @ 81 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2a	68 1/2
Chicago .....	80 1/2 @ 81 1/2	72 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2a @ 69 3/4

Chicago ..... 04 1/2 @ 1/4      00      04 1/2      - 00 3/4      04 1/2 .....

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<b>HOT WINDS IN KANSAS SEND UP CORN MARKET</b>	<b>COTTON UP 21 POINTS IN THE NEW YORK DEALINGS</b>
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**CHICAGO, June 13.**—Corn advanced rapidly in value today owing to reports of hot winds in the West, which may result in heavy crop damage resulting from excessive heat was evident. Government advices said the temperature was considerably above normal, and in Kansas had risen higher than 100 degrees.

Opening prices, which showed a 1/4c advance, with July \$1.42 1/2 to \$1.43 1/4 and August \$1.40 1/2 to \$1.41 1/4.

**NEW YORK, June 13.**—While somewhat irregular the cotton market made a general advance today. The market was buoyed by local selling on the favorable weather map and bearish week-end crop reviews, but the offerings were readily absorbed with Liverpool a buoyant \$1.50 1/2. The market was traded buying early in the day, but crop deliveries.

First prices were 2 points lower to 1 1/2 points higher, and active months worked

August 21.44% to 21.6%, were followed by a decided additional turn.

Cattle displayed independent strength. Cattle in Montana and Canada had a bullish effect. After opening 4 to 4c higher, with July 69 1/2 to 70 1/2c, the market scored material further gains.

Provisions reflected the advance of car-

off a few points after the fair, but soon rallied, with July selling up from 23.50c to 24.50c, or about 21 points not higher, while active hog and cross deliveries showed net gains of 1 to 1 1/2 points with October advancing from 24.25c to 24.40c.

Reports from the goods trade suggested rather a more confident tone, with a greater volume of business, which in connection

No important reaction took place. The close was unsettled 2½c to 3½c net higher, with July \$1.65 to \$1.95% and Aug. \$1.40% to \$1.47.

—

## Hay Market.

—

Reported for the Post-Dispatch by Graham & Martin Grain Co., Merchants' Exchange.  
Timothy hay, market steady, but slow to rule quiet and slow. There is a fair demand locally for the better grades of timothy, but the medium and lower grades are dull and drab, with no effect on prices.  
Cotton. Quote: Timothy No. 1 at \$20.69; No. 2, standard, \$19.82; No. 2, @ \$18.18; No. 3, @ \$16.14; threshed, \$16.10; headed, \$13.44. 1/2  
Cotton continued covering for over the weekend and New Orleans buying, July sold at 24.00c and October at 24.75c, with the same price ruling firm at a net advance of 22 to 41 points.  
Cotton futures closed firm; July, 23.87c; October, 24.75c; December, 24.45c; January, 24.10c; March, 23.62c. Cotton—Spot steady; middling, 30.00c.

**Alien Cotton Brings a High Price.** NEW YORK, June 15.—The alien property custodian sold 3000 bales of enemy-owned cotton in the classification room of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday. A large number of buyers were present and the price paid was regarded as very high. The first 2000 bales, grading about middling, sold from 23c to 23½c, while

**LONDON, June 15.**—Bar silver, 48½d per ounce; money, 2½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills, 3½-52 per cent; three months bills, 5½ per cent.

## Recreation and Worry Won't Mingle

And still some people leave their homes for a little recreation and spoil it by worrying constantly about their jewelry, Liberty Bonds, insurance papers, deeds and other valuables which they left at home.

And it costs so little.  
Don't delay, come in and rent a box today.

**American Trust Co.**  
716 Locust Street



*All the News of  
All the Better*



**All the Best  
Motion Picture  
Plays and Players**

Read "What They Are Doing in the Movies."  
It's the new, permanent department in the  
POST DISPATCH, which gives the best information on

Read the "Reviews of the New Movie Films"

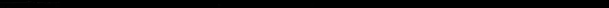
Read the Review of the New Movie Films, which appears *every Monday* in "St. Louis' ONE BIG Newspaper"—the welcome digest of the most recent releases.

\*Read the Movie Advertising which is published *every day* in the *seven-days-a-week* POST-DISPATCH.

Then you'll be sure of 100 per cent enjoyment in the way of motion pictures! It's the surest

**When you want to know where to go, consult**

the Photo Play Column of the POST-DISPATCH—it lists St. Louis' leading Movies!





**Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out**



**Perfectly Normal.**  
HOW does prohibition work in this town?  
"Like a charm, some of the brethren say."  
"That's fine."  
"Yes. A great many of our prominent citizens now get up with the same kind of heads they go to bed with."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**His Complaint.**  
"Friendship takes queer turns. Here I get into a fight. Two of my friends hold me and the other fellow punches me in the nose."  
"Well?"  
"If they wanted to show their friendship, why didn't they hold him?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**The Sluggard Replies.**  
"Go to the ant, thou sluggard!" said the industrious man.  
"Huh!" said the sluggard, as he yawned and turned over for another nap. "What's the matter with the ant coming to me?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**May Be Back.**  
WHAT station is this, conductor?" asked the lady on her way to San Francisco.  
"This is Reno, madame; do you wish to get off here?"  
"Oh, no; I'm only engaged now."—Brooklyn Citizen.

**No Use for Them.**  
"I ain't got no use," said Uncle Eben, "for one o' dese optimists dat simply grins an' hopes foh de best while f-omebody else does all de work."—Washington Star.

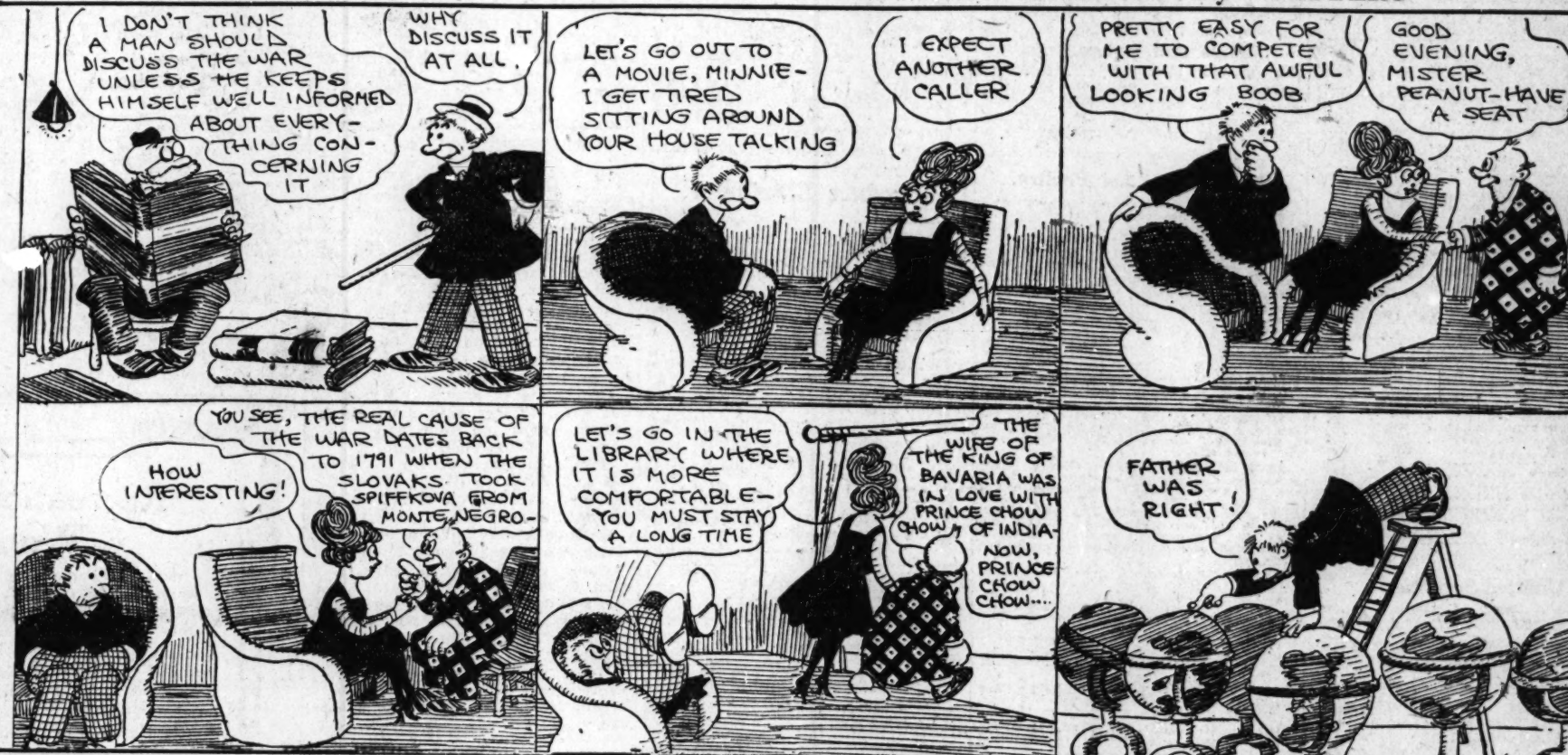
**No Trouble at All.**  
"There's no trouble at all, sir; the ladies are behaving like perfect gentlemen," said a Dublin policeman at a suffragette meeting.—Manchester Guardian.

**A Literary Taste.**  
Tom: So you stole a kiss from the poetess. Now did you like it?  
Dick: Not Sonnet's has a marked literary taste.—Boston Transcript.

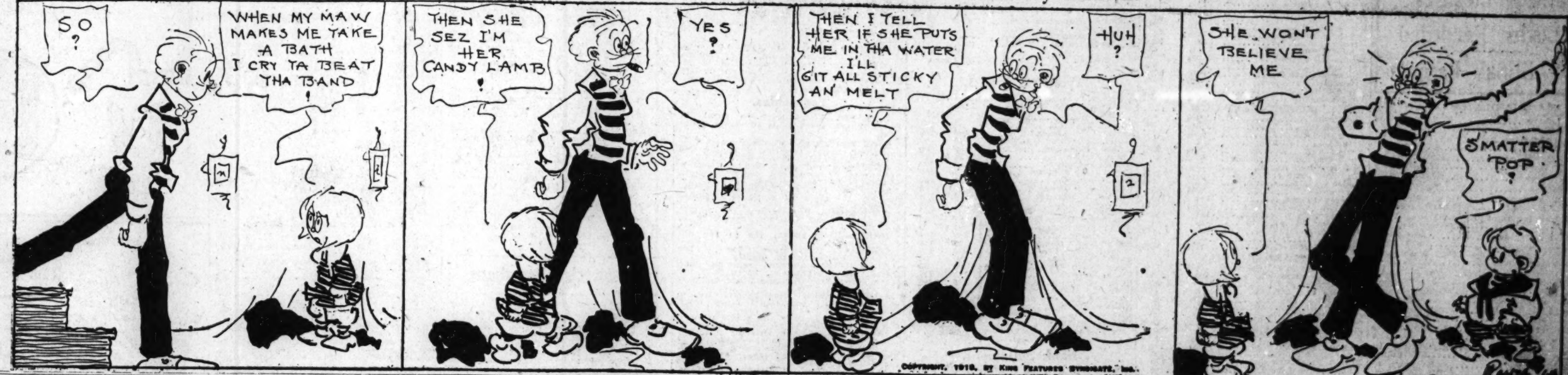
**MUTT AND JEFF—YES, INDEED, IN DEAR OLD LUNNON.—By BUD FISHER.**



**FATHER WAS RIGHT.—By GOLDBERG**



**"SAY, POP!"—NO ESCAPE FOR DESPERATE AMBROSE.—By PAYNE.**



**GARDEN HINTS**



Jumping at a conclusion is better than not reaching one at all.—Albany Journal.

When a man loses confidence in himself he makes the vote unalloyed.—Chicago News.

Principles are fine things, but a cheerful disposition is easier to live with.—Birmingham Press.

**PENNY ANTE—The Poor Guy Who Answers the Phone**

By Jean Knott

